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The Hongkong Telegraph

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November 12, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 58 2 p.m. 66
Humidity 32 27

November 12, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 61 2 p.m. 73
Humidity 58 38

7801 日八廿月九

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1917.

一海禮 號二十月一十英港香

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REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW ATTACK IN FLANDERS.

Germans Offering Considerable Resistance.

London, November 11.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters writes on Saturday states:—The enemy has been offering considerable resistance. Fighting has been of the closest character. We reached our objective on nearly the whole front and exceeded them in some places. The exceptions were a few strong points on the left flank, where violent counter-attacks caused us to fall back. Troops have been sent to clear up the positions there. Enemy aircraft is very active in reconnoitering. The Germans are obviously apprehensive of our intentions in the neighbourhood of Ghelvelt.

Heavy Rain Falling.

London, November 11.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states:—Heavy rain is falling. There is hostile artillery fire against our positions at Passchendaele and the ground captured north of the village. There is no infantry action.

German Attack Completely Fails.

London, November 11.

A French communique states:—There is incessant reciprocal artillery firing at Oudenne Wood. After a lively artillery preparation, the Germans attacked Hirtmannswiller in the Vosges. After a violent hand-to-hand engagement we completely repulsed the enemy, who momentarily gained a footing in our look-out line. Another enemy attempt at Reichacker was foiled.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Fervid Work Reported.

London, November 11.

Reuter's correspondent at the Italian Headquarters states:—Fervid work is going on everywhere. Venice is giving an admirable example of fortitude. The Foreign Councils have decided to remain at their posts. The work of strengthening St. Marks is continuing as usual.

The Defence Line.

London, November 11.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, a semi-official message says:—As we have been on a flank from the north, it does not seem possible that the Italian defence line can be established thereon. Nevertheless there is every reason to hope that the enemy's plan to separate the Italian forces on the Upper Piave from the main body retiring along the coast by the sea, will fail.

The King's Inspiring Message.

London, November 11.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that the King has issued a Proclamation to the nation, in which he says:—“We have never had to face a more difficult trial, but we shall confront this adversity with virtue and intrepid souls. The soldiers will once more carry forward their untiring stand by the side of our Allies. All cowardice, discord and recrimination is treason. The enemy reckless on breaking up our spirit and solidarity, even more than on military victory. Let the unanimous reply be that we are all ready to give everything for victory and the honour of Italy.”

Indomitable Resistance by Covering Troops.

London, November 11.

Reuter's correspondent at the Italian Headquarters states:—Daily the enemy strength is declining and the Italian resistance increasing. The enemy's plan to envelope the centre of the Italian rearguard, and eventually cut off the Italian right wing, has up to the present been frustrated by the indomitable resistance of the Italian covering troops, whose artillery and machine guns heavily punished the numerically superior enemy. The Italian main body owed its safety principally to the Cavalry, most of which fell splendidly, charging the enemy like an avalanche from the hills, shouting the war cry “Sovvia!”

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

Approval of Socialist Schemes.

London, November 11.

A Petrograd telegram states that a Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has approved the decree confiscating large estates also the appanages of Monasteries, which will be handed over to agricultural communities until the meeting of the Constituent Assembly. The decree declares that the mineral products belong to the State and that every citizen is entitled to own as much land as he can cultivate himself without hired labour.

THE ENTENTE'S NEW WAR COUNCIL.

London, November 11.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, it is officially stated that the superior War Council of the Entente will nominally meet at Versailles, where the inter-Allied General Staff will also be established.

BRUGES DOCK AGAIN BOMBED.

London, November 11.

The Admiralty announces that the Naval Air Service bombed St. Denis Westem and Bruges Dock on Friday night and dropped large quantities of explosives with good results, causing a fire at Bruges Dock. All our machines returned.

SEQUEL TO PACIFIST MEETING.

London, November 11.

Following the recent pacifist meeting, a mob wrecked the Independent Labour Office near Consett and set fire to them, but the flames were extinguished.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.

Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 10.

The Argentine Minister has had a long conference with the Foreign Minister, whom he informed that the largest Argentine cruiser would visit Rio de Janeiro on November 15th, as testimony to the unchangeable friendship between Argentina and Brazil. The conference was most cordial and was most important from the view point of

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE SUCCESSES IN EGYPT.

A Further Story of Brilliant Work.

Cairo, Nov. 8.

The Scottish troops crossed the Wadi Hesi and are advancing on the high ground northwards. The Australians have seized the railway station at Umdahkhal, taking 300 prisoners and much booty. The enemy is retiring on the whole front and is being vigorously pursued.

London, Nov. 9.

Reuter's correspondent at the Egyptian Headquarters, writing on Nov. 7, says: I have visited Gaza, which is mostly a collection of filthy hovels. The most attractive feature is the garden and plantations surrounding the town on all sides, which are enclosed by cactus hedges that proved a formidable obstacle last April. They are six to twenty feet thick and are impervious to shrapnel. The Turks cleverly utilised them, digging long lines of very deep trenches inside protected and concealed by wire, the forward lines commanding an open field of fire across the bare sand dunes. The dugouts were most elaborate being 20 feet deep and roofed with tree trunks and sand bags. Equally remarkable with the Turkish defences was the destructive effect of our fire. The ground is pitted with shell holes, littered with shrapnel cases and bullets. For ten days unintermittently day and night a steady stream of high explosives and shrapnel was poured on the position. The Turk has never experienced such a battering and his moral gave way completely and yesterday night he bolted. Our troops simply walked into the Turkish trenches and on pressing on found that the Ali Muntar system was also evacuated. If the Turks had chosen to fight to the last our assault would have been most costly, for it was a magnificently organised position and was considered impregnable both by the Germans and the Turks. An officer among the prisoners recently taken declared that it was impossible for the British to take Gaza, but thanks to General Allenby's masterly strategy within ten days of the beginning of the bombardment we captured Gaza. Beerahba and demolished the defences representing months of labour directed by German technical skill, and have taken already 4,000 prisoners, 31 guns and huge booty.

London, Nov. 10.

An Egypt official message states: Our mounted troops advancing rapidly, captured another 400 men and ten guns. Our line now runs in a south-easterly direction from two miles northward of Hamamch to two miles northward of Arakelmshir on the central railway, generally ten to six miles northward of Wadi Hesi. We occupied Askalon. Our aeroplanes bombed centres of communication, dropping bombs during the day. We have captured over seventy guns of which several are 5.9's. General Allenby estimates the enemy's casualties at ten thousand, exclusive of prisoners.

Reuter's correspondent at the Egyptian Headquarters, writing on Wednesday evening says: The East Anglian, Home Counties, West Country and Indian troops pushed through Gaza and occupied the whole of the enemy's defences north-west and south-east of Gaza. The Yeomanry and the Indians vigorously pursued the enemy towards Beitbanun and Deirsenoid. Our aeroplanes relentlessly harassed the Turks, machine gunning and bombing 2,000 infantry at Beitdura and 2,500 at Juba from a low altitude. The Turks are fleeing in all directions. The Australian mounted troops, the Yeomanry and the Londoners pressed the enemy hard in the neighbourhood of Shieria, driving them north-westwards. Thirty-four guns and howitzers and two million rounds of small arm ammunition have been captured up to the present.

THE ITALIAN RETREAT.

A Change in the Command.

Rome, Nov. 10.

The War Minister has sent a letter to General Cadorna emphasising the depth to which the army and country will feel the change. The name of Cadorna is a symbol of skill, bravery, firmness and vigour. The King has decreed the sacrifice in order that General Cadorna will make still greater contributions to Italy's and the Allies' task.

General Diaz, who is 56 years of age, is said to combine the brilliant intellect of the south with the solidity of the north. He was a Colonel in Libya and commanded an Army Corps at Carso. Under General Diaz, General Badoglio and Giardino have been appointed to assist him.

The “Giornale D'Italia” states that the supreme command is no longer confined in one man but is shared by three.

General Badoglio, aged 47, participated in the campaigns in Africa and Libya and commanded an Army Corps at Bainsizza. General Giardino, aged 53, was sometimes War Minister. He was decorated for valour and served mostly in the Bersaglieri. The War Minister sent a letter to General Diaz mentioning that he always recognised his highest civil and military qualities. His Army Corps was always brilliantly led both in good and in ill fortune. “I send greeting in the name of Italy which waits and hopes.”

An Italian official message states: We repulsed an attack on our advanced positions in Ledro Valley. Local engagements occurred between Valsugana and Piave Valley. At Lorenago one of our rearguards, which was surrounded, succeeded in pushing through and occupied the village. From Susegana to the sea, our rearguards are disengaged from the enemy and crossed the river, blowing up the bridges.

Reuter's correspondent at the Italian Headquarters, writing on the evening of Nov. 9, says: The situation continues to improve and the retreat is now being carried out methodically. The divisions are reforming splendidly and the rearguard is heroically and effectively screening the main body. Stern and relentless measures have been taken to eliminate falterers. Seventeen German officers, speaking excellent Italian and posing as refugees, were discovered distributing large sums of money among their companions and endeavouring to stir up a peace agitation.

The Austro-Hungarians are pressing forward at Valsugana and upper Piave Valley. They captured Asiago after a desperate street fighting. We repulsed the Italian rearguards who made stand westward of Livenza and have reached Piave from Susegana as far as the sea.

THE BOLO CASE.

Paris, Nov. 10.

As a sequel to the Bolo scandal the Court of Cassation has dismissed M. Monier, First President of the Court of Appeal, which is the maximum penalty for professional misconduct. It was Monier who had been accused of having

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

New British Attack Launched.

London, Nov. 10.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: At dawn this morning we attacked positions north and north-west of Passchendaele, making good progress. The weather was wet and stormy.

A French communique states: Enemy aeroplanes bombed Dunkirk, killing 8 and injuring 10 people. They also dropped incendiary bombs on a hospital at Zuydcoote killing 7 and wounding 6 of the hospital staff.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing today, says: This morning's attack was carried out in a high wind and pitiless rain. Apparently the object was to lessen the bulge in the salient created by the Canadians' capture of Passchendaele. This result was achieved and we penetrated the enemy positions on a front of nearly three thousand yards to a depth of a mile in places.

A French communique states: There is an active artillery duel in the region of the Oise-Aisne canal and lively infantry fighting in the region of Chaume Wood. The French re-established their positions after several counter-attacks.

A wireless German official message states: English attacks north-eastward of Poelcapelle were repulsed after hand to hand fighting. There is most violent reciprocal artillery along the Yser and at Houthulst Wood as far as Zandvoorde. We wrested from the French positions at Chaume Wood, making prisoners of 240.

A wireless German official message states: Strong English attacks between Poelcapelle and Passchendaele broke down sanguinarily in our defensive zone.

London, Nov. 11.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The Canadians and British delivered this morning's attack over a mile front astride the Passchendaele-Wentwood road. Heavy rain commenced before the attack and continued all day. Despite the weather we made further progress northwards along the main ridge, taking a number of prisoners. On the right of the attack the Canadians continued their advance along the crest of the main ridge north of Passchendaele and gained their objectives in the early morning. The British on the left attacked along the western shoulder of the main ridge, overcoming many obstacles, including the marshy ground in the neighbourhood of Paddebeke stream, and reached their objectives beyond. Counter-attacks developed later in the morning against the ground gained by the British. The enemy regained, after fierce and obstinate fighting, some of the more advanced positions. The West Yorkshires rushed northward of Lens. Prisoners were captured after hand to hand fighting in which many casualties were inflicted on the enemy.

Reporting on aviation activities Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states: Low-flying aeroplanes attacked the enemy's infantry and transport. Three tons of bombs were dropped on billets and aerodromes, with good results. We brought down one machine and drove down five. Two of ours are missing.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Kerensky Gains Support.

Copenhagen, Nov. 10.

A private wire from Uleaborg has been received in Stockholm stating that German troops have landed on the Aaland Islands, and have occupied most of the islands.

Stockholm, Nov. 10.

A newspaper reports that the Germans have landed at Helsinki.

Petrograd, Nov. 10.

The entire staffs of the Foreign Office and the Ministries of Finance and Commerce have left work.

Washington, Nov. 11.

The Russian Embassy announces its refusal to recognise the Maximalist Government.

London, Nov. 11.

The “Weekly Despatch” correspondent at Petrograd, telegraphing on Saturday, reported: Mr. Kerensky arrived on Wednesday at Luga, where the garrison went over to the Provisional Government. He came to Gatchina this morning, where the same thing happened. The troops loyal to the Provisional Government are known to be near Petrograd, and a division of Cossacks is marching from Finland. The garrison at Petrograd is again wobbling and it is rumoured that most of the Moscow garrison have re-transferred their allegiance to the Provisional Government after fighting with the extremists at the Kremlin. M. Skobelev addressed the Committee of Public Safety in the Town Hall and said that the Railwaymen's Union has refused to obey further orders from Lenin.

THE UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

Washington, Nov. 10.

The United States Shipping Board is applying more drastic regulations for reducing the visibility of ships. From the remarkable results achieved, especially with smoke bombs, enabling vessels to create an artificial fog extending for a great distance and resembling a natural fog, although the zone of sinkings, formerly confined to the British Channel and the immediate vicinity of the British, Irish and French coasts, has now extended to the Azores, the Shipping Board is confident that the losses from submarine will continue to decline.

THE NEW ALLIED SUPREME COUNCIL.

Paris, Nov. 10.

The “Temps” states that the Allied Supreme Political Council will probably be comprised of the Premier and a member of the War Cabinet of each country, meeting twice monthly. It will examine the plans of the various staffs reporting on the operations carried out. The Commanders-in-Chief will still be responsible to their respective Governments.

London, Nov. 11.

The Sunday newspapers contain enthusiastic articles concerning General Sir Henry Wilson. They declare that his dramatic leap to the front was not unexpected. He has been frequently consulted by the Cabinet on the military position.

Paris, Nov. 11.

M. Painleve has returned and presided over a Cabinet meeting. It has been decided that an inter-Allied military conference shall meet in Paris.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The Telegraph.)

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, November 11.

Silver is reported to be better, and the China exchange is steady.

SOCIALIST TREASON IN ITALY.

Attempt To Kill Revolution.

Rome, Sept. 18—Signor Orlando, to-day handed over a treasonable circular of Lazzari, secretary of the Italian Socialists, to the authorities to take action upon it.

The circular, which was of a secret and confidential nature and addressed to Italy's Socialists, was discovered by a local agent. It advocated the suppression of the masters, a general agitation against war taxes, and other political, psychological, and economic measures through which the Socialists hoped to win the popular moral.

The Press saw in the Socialist circular “an invitation to the people to begin revolution. A new circular issued by the Florence Socialist Committee today signed itself “Revolutionary,” and calls for the immediate end of the war and the prosecution to the end of the fight for the expropriation of land.

The party Socialists meet tomorrow in Rome, and the party's Committee of Direction meets on Monday to discuss the situation. It is said that the Socialists are divided amongst themselves, and that the extremists are in a minority. As the Bologna conference seemed to show, the Radical moves to bring about peace through popular revolution are individually rather than generally favoured.

A Milan message says:—Another sensational trial for high treason has begun before a Rome court martial in connection with the blowing-up of a big dynamite factory at Cengio on February 8, 1918, and a series of vast incendiary outbreaks in the port of Genoa between December 1915 and February of the following year.

Three of the perpetrators of the terrible disaster at Cengio, where in so many victims perished, have already met their fate at the Ancona trial in August last year, when a certain Pietro Lazzari was sentenced to be shot in the back, and Renato Galli and Dante Pogorzallo were condemned to galley for life.

The actual accused include a sergeant-major of infantry named Beatti, his wife (a Frenchwoman), his father-in-law, Giuseppe Lanzetti, belonging to the printing staff of the Royal Hydrographical Institute at Genoa, besides two hotel porters, a banking accountant from Trieste, and a miner named Romolo Divanetti, who formerly underwent 15 years' hard labour in France for homicide. Defendants were further charged with having been in constant contact till last January with Austrian espionage centres in Switzerland, and in particular with the Austrian naval Commander Radolph Meyer and head agent Schneider, to whom they furnished information and plans relating to Italy's military preparations and defence.

The remainder of the trial, was expected to last three weeks, was to be held behind closed doors.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Chart Opera at Theatre Royal

—2.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—2.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—2.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinematograph

—2.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—2.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—2.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinematograph

—2.15 p.m.

GENERAL NEWS.

The "Great Day."
To a Belgian woman who made a declaration at Willesden Police Court in respect of a claim against the German Government the magistrate observed, "I hope you will be successful on that great day when the Kaiser pays his debts."

Duration of War.
Blairville, Pa., Oct. 6.—Ex-President Taft believes Germany is on her last legs and will be lucky if she withstands the coming winter. So he told persons who attended a dinner party at the home of Attorney Samuel Miller here after he had lectured at Indiana on Thursday, it was learned to-day. The war will terminate within or at the end of a year, Mr. Taft said. He departed early yesterday morning for Canton, O., where he was the principal speaker in the unveiling of the martyred President McKinley.

Wedding.
The first wedding in the New Union Church of Bankow took place on October 31 when Miss J. P. Nelson of Taihang, Honan, and Dr. D. M. Gibson of Kaileng were married, the Rev. C. G. Spangham officiating. The church was prettily decorated for the occasion and a large number of friends were present. An old custom which prescribes that the first couple married in a new Church shall be presented with a Bible was observed by the minister who gave the happy couple a handsome volume in the name of the Church.

Priest's Bravery.
Father Williams, a Roman Catholic priest, and a lock-keeper named Baeson were commended by a Coroner's jury at Chertsey for the promptitude they displayed in rescuing four boys in connection with the ponting disaster at Chertsey Weir, when a schoolmaster and three boys were drowned. The body of one of the boys has not yet been found. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from misadventure" in regard to the master and the two boys. Mention was also made by the jury of a man who rescued one boy from midstream, but who departed without disclosing his identity.

War Bread in New York.
New York, Oct. 6.—War bread has made its bow to New York city. Already it has been substituted, experimentally, for wheat bread in the larger hotels of the city, and it is believed the innovation of bread made of cereals other than wheat will win the public over and establish the fact that this staple is not so necessary to the sustenance of life as is generally supposed. The first experiment of grinding bread made into a flour provided unobtrusively because of the expense of reconvertng the product into a flour of powdered form, but this obstacle has been largely overcome and it is estimated that the larger hotels easily recover a barrel of flour a day in this manner.

Standard Oil Co. Loses Suit.
New York, Oct. 6.—Litigation began by the Standard Oil Company to recover a franchise tax of \$60,000 imposed by the State Tax Commissioner, on the ground that it was exempt under the law because it had more than 30 per cent. of its capital stock invested in this State, has failed. A decision by the Appellate Division of the Third Department affirms the decision of the commission. The corporation, the opinion says, has an authorized capital stock of \$75,000,000 all of which is outstanding. During the year ended October 31, 1915, the company paid 8 per cent. dividends upon this stock. In the following May, after an investigation, the commission decided that the company did not have 40 per cent. of its capital stock employed in manufacturing within the State and thereupon fixed the tax. The company filed with the commission various statements which questioned the accuracy of the tax. These statements showed that the total gross assets of the company during 1915, after allowing for depreciation, were \$104,348,794.75. Of this amount, \$41,797,650.23 was employed within the State and \$62,551,144.52 elsewhere. Of the amount employed within the State, \$3,710,991.95 represented the average amount employed in marketing goods manufactured by others than the company.

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24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.TRENCH-MADE WILLS OF
"TOMMY ATKINS."Humour, Dialect, and Rhyme
often Present.

The "last will and testament" which the British private frequently writes into the little army "pay book" which he carries with him, wherever he goes is an interesting study. Wills made in the trenches are legal without witnesses, and the soldier's signature is all that is required by the courts. Even if the signature is lacking, the will may still be accepted if there is evidence as to the hand, writing or intention of the testator. The War Office authorities make every effort to carry out the soldier's wishes, however crudely they are expressed or however fantastic they may be.

Many of these trench wills have Tommy Atkins's characteristic touch of humour. Some are in dialect, some in phonetic spelling. Several have been in cipher which have taxed the War Office experts to solve. Occasionally they leave purely imaginary possessions to institutions or fictitious persons. Here is a will in rhyme which was written while the soldier was on duty at "listening post" in No. 100's Land:

I haven't a sweetheart, I haven't a mother,
I've only one sister, not even a brother;
My sister Susan is all I've got
So of ought that's mine she can have the lot.

This will went through the courts without question, despite its unusual form. Another will in rhyme, leaving the money to the "first comer," is the following:

Whoever first sets eyes on this
Gets everything I leave,
For my kith and kin are dead and gone,
And I've not a friend to grieve.

There's a tidy bit in the bank you'll find,
And my army pay, though small,
So stranger, breathe one sigh for me
You're welcome to it all.

This will was forwarded to England by the young sergeant

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia
& China Telegraph Co.

Chiutubing Shop Kong Phet Yuen, from Cholon.
Hlangke, Bonham Str. W. from Manila.
Marques Emilio, from Shanghai.
Oysin, 430 Connaught Road West from Penang.
Peters Jardine, from Saigon.
Shane c/o B. & S., from Liverpool.
Taishing, from Hankow.
Tranching, from Saigon.
Young, 16 Station, from Itabaca.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent,
Hongkong, Nov. 9, 1917.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.
Shanghai, Great Eastern Hotel, from Amoy.
Shingkee, from Tientsin.
Shunyick, from Kobe.
T. KERING, Act. Superintendent,
Hongkong, Nov. 9, 1917.

who found it, and he soon afterwards received notification that the "tidy bit," which turned out to be a substantial sum of money, had been deposited to his account.

Still another will in rhyme was written by a private who had been out of his comrades for three days without food or water, and probably without sleep, for the greater part of that time, until the greatest desire in life seemed to him to be to get a big drink. It was as follows:

If I'm knocked out bullet or bomb
When over top we go,
A gallon of beer I leave to Tom
Another to squint-eyed Joe,
We've borne the worst of a soldier's thirst
Through days and nights of woe;
Give my dad the rest—but if I go West,
There's a drink for Tom and Joe.

There was some difficulty in carrying out this bequest, owing to the fact that half the men in the company claimed to have been called "Tom" and "Joe" by the testator, and the whole estate was finally turned over to the father, it being left to him to carry out the "two gallons clause" as he should see fit.

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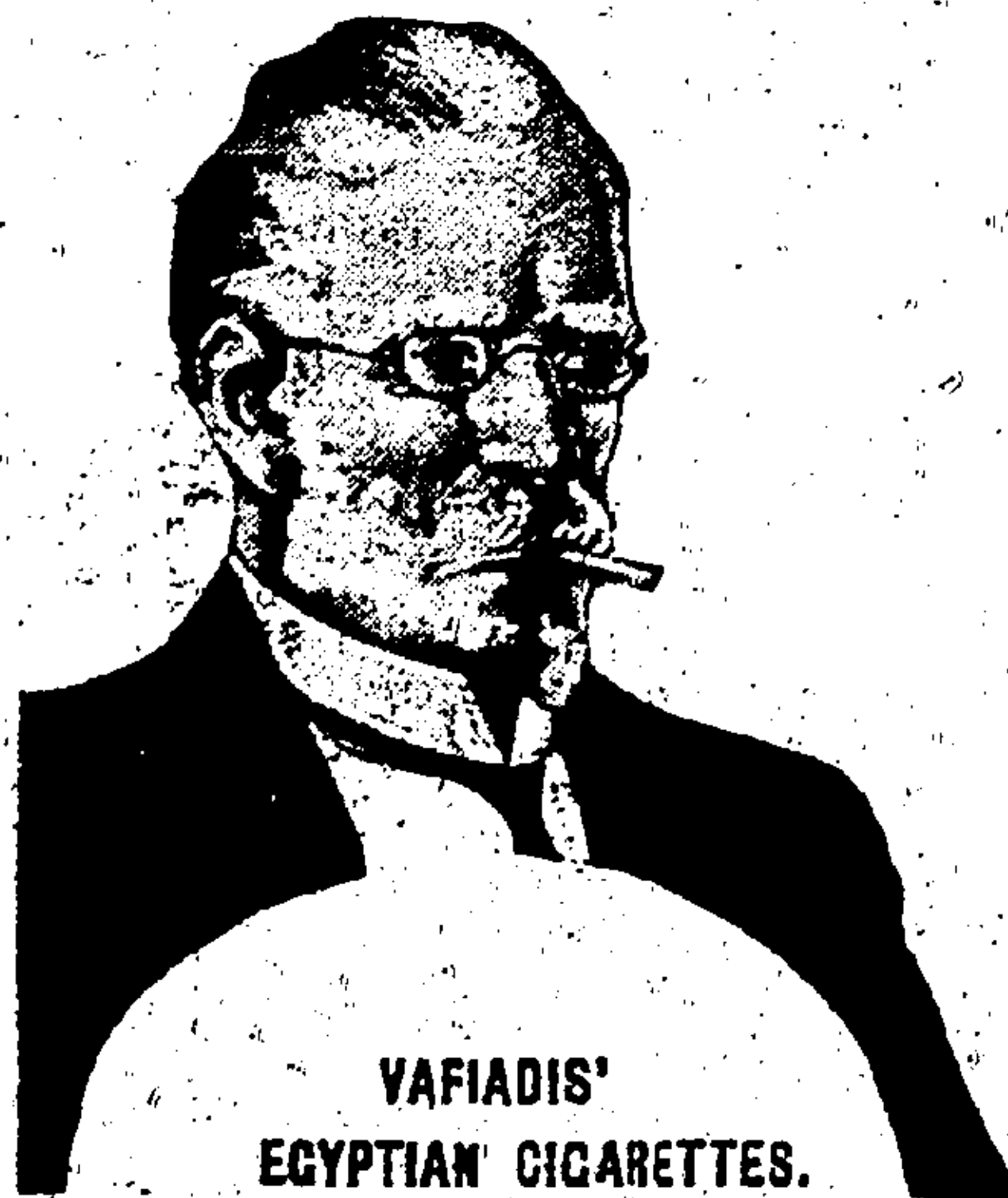
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WANTED.—A No. 1 BAR BOY for Private Club. Must be able to read and write English. Cash guarantee needed. Apply to Box 1338 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

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HEATHER DAY

30th NOVEMBER, 1917.

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	100	4.65
	50	2.35
	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Vildiz	25	1.10
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Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
	50	1.85
	20	.75
Superline	100	2.40
	50	1.20

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THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

NOTICES.

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Men are impersonating the Company's Collectors and are endeavouring to defraud Gas Consumers, hence this warning.

GEORGE CURRY,
Local Secretary.

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1917.

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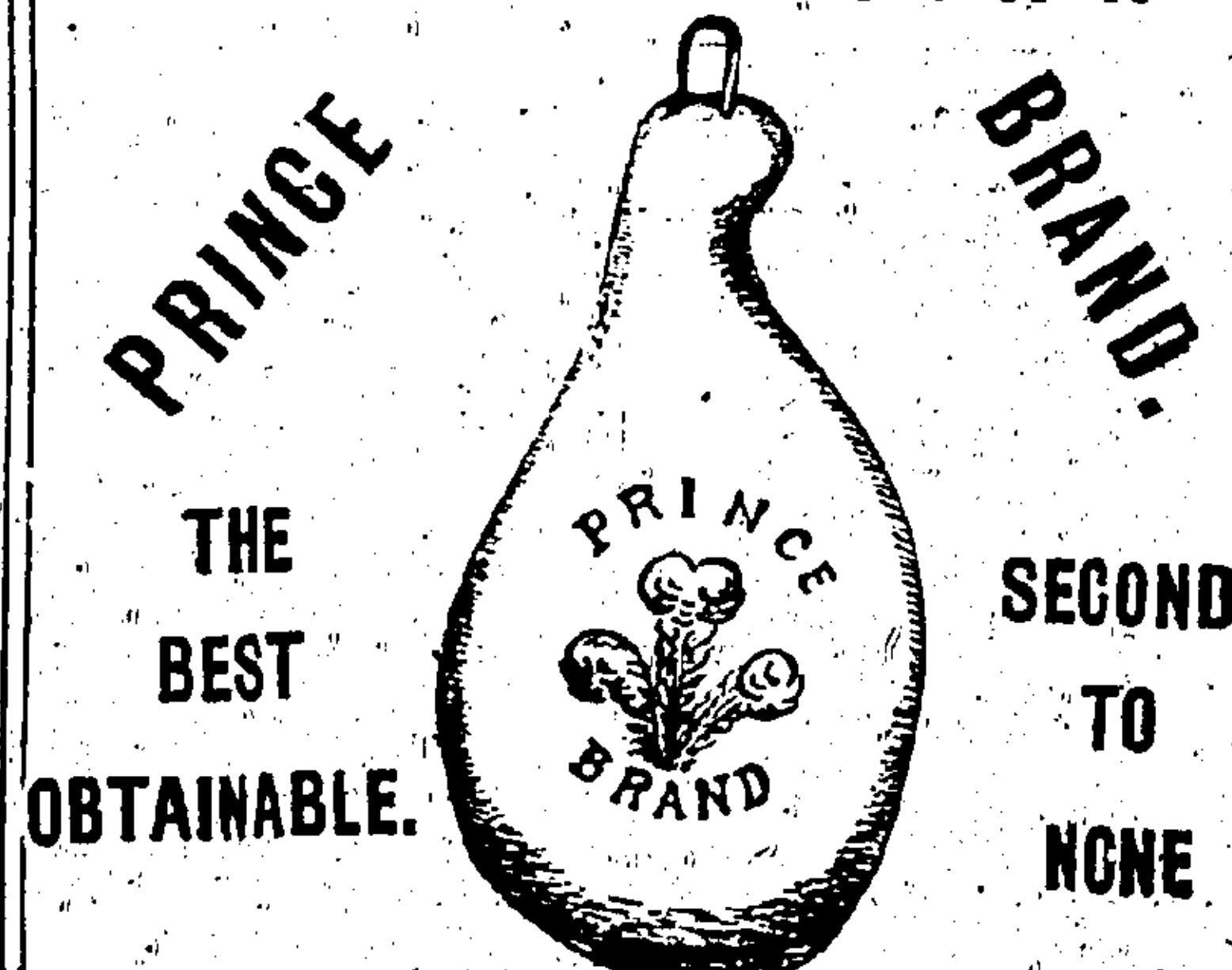
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NOTICES.

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Hongkong, 15th January, 1917

NOTICES.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

A TIME FOR STEADFASTNESS.

The enemy may be—he no doubt is—greatly cheered by the manner in which he has invaded Italy and by the turn of events in Petrograd. But he is making a sad mistake if he thinks that these happenings are going to decide the war. As Mr. Honor Law says, he will never win until he has defeated the Anglo-French armies in the West—and that he will never succeed in accomplishing. Disappointed we most seriously are at the outward happenings in Italy and ROME; dejected, god-forsaken, never. As old victuallers, we all feel that setbacks of this order only serve to increase our determination to see the thing through to the end, and that same feeling runs through the peoples of the Allied nations collectively. There are bright and dark days in every war, but, whatever the outlook, the spirit which has animated Britain in the past can never be quenched. We shall plod on to the end, knowing our cause to be based on righteousness, until that day comes when we can honourably lay aside our arms, having secured to generations yet to come a heritage of peace and complete freedom from militaristic greed and domination.

In the announcement which was circulated by the American Consul on Saturday, concerning the Agreement which has been reached between the United States and Japan regarding China, additional light is thrown on the outcome of the negotiations between these two countries. At first it appeared rather contradictory that while America recognized Japan's "special interests" in China, both countries had pledged themselves to the policy of the "open door." The official Note, however, goes far towards explaining this seeming paradox. The two Governments have set out with a mutual recognition of the contention that territorial propriety creates special relations between countries, and it is from that standpoint—which will be generally regarded as sound—that the United States admits that Japan has special interests in China. While conceding so much, however, America does not depart from the policy of the open door, and we have it expressly stated in the Notes between the contracting parties that both Governments are opposed to the acquisition of any special privileges which shall endanger the independence or integrity of China or deny to the subjects of any country equal opportunities in the commerce and industry of the country. It is not without its significance, either, that the American Government declares its confidence in Japan's good faith in the matter.

On the face of it, the Agreement is of great importance and value, for it makes transparently clear the broad policies of two nations vitally concerned in China's future. More than that, it should serve the purpose of absolutely dispelling all cause for friction or suspicion between the two countries who were at one time rather inclined to regard each other as enemies than friends. To China, too, the assurance contained in the Agreement will be eminently satisfactory, since they show Japan in the light which she has always asked herself to be, but has seldom been viewed as. By the new Agreement, China has nothing to fear from any foreign nation, and it is something gained that Japan has frankly admitted the right of everyone to participate to the full, on an equal footing in the commercial and industrial opportunities which lie ahead in this great and undeveloped country.

The position in Russia still continues to be profoundly interesting and full of anxiety for those who wish to see the country in such a condition as will justify the hopes held out by the success of the Revolution and by the obligations that Russia entered into along with the Allies at the outset of the war. These hopes, meantime, seem far from being realized, the forces of disorder appear to have firmly established themselves. Occurring at present, this chaos in Russia is all the more to be deplored because of the storm that is passing over Italy. Nevertheless, there is no need of pessimistic thoughts regarding the situation as a whole. But Russia and Italy will right themselves,—the former, because the Russians will not for long submit to the stigma of treachery and must stick to them if they wish to draw from the war indisputable and the latter because the Allies will relieve her from her present difficulties. Despite the Russian fervent desire for peace so that they may realize the fruits of their victory over the Brims-off, they know as well as any of the other Allied powers that they must assist in the blow that is being given to Europe to Autocracy. An agreement, therefore, into which they may enter with Germany cannot of necessity be of long duration. It is regrettable, indeed, that what has happened does occur at the time when Russia overthrew the dynasty, for now the Russians would probably have been in a position to reap their part in the greatest struggle of all time—the struggle against the pretensions of Germany as a superpower.

On Cafe Premises.
Five men were charged by Mr. Dyer Bell, the Police, on this morning, with sleeping on the various quarters at the Walden in with out permission. Fear of the men admitted officer, saying, they had discharged from their employment and had nowhere to go. The other men said he was employed by the servants to food. Mr. Goodell, manager of Cafe, agreed that this was so, but the man was discharged. In regard to the other four, Goodell stated that there was grand deal of trouble with people. The four men were fined \$5, or 15 days hard labor.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Federal Trade Commission means today to prevent a newspaper paper price increase on false reports of short supply. Newspaper publishers throughout the country were directed to the commission informed immediately to their rate of consumption and the amount of paper on hand. Already manufacturers are required to furnish proper reports. The sharp rise in the last year was charged by the commission in large measure to the suggestion of manufacturers that they could not keep up with the rate of consumption. The commission's investigation showed there was no actual shortage. The commission intends to take any situation shall not arise.

According to information the Tachon's rumor, it is that General Lok Wing-tai Kwei Hsun on the morning the 8th inst. He was expected to arrive at Wuchow on this night.

It is learned that in consequence of General Lok Wing-tai having arrived at Wuchow Governor Li Ku-han left (on the 8th on board the gunboat Kongsan to proceed to Wuchow to call upon him. Prior to his departure he paid a visit to Ping-kwan, who at first intended to go to Wuchow.

A telegram dated the 7th has been received from Tachon, the Tachon of Kuangsi, the Tachon of Kuangsi and Commander-in-Chief Kuangsi and Kuangsi to come to Hunan, to the effect that he has arrived at Liang in Hunan, and will go immediately to the front zone for fighting against North.

The appeal for funds to bring into British ownership the German-ruled English cemetery at Rome will surely not fail of a favorable response, says the *Daily News*. Even among the unnumbered wonders of the Eternal City, the tree-clad burial ground outside the Porta San Paolo holds a place apart. I remember wandering through its cypress-shadowed walks on an April afternoon two years or more ago, remarks a correspondent, lingering in the quiet corner where Kate lies beside Joseph Severn, his gravestone bearing the bitter, chosen epitaph: "Here lies of whose name was writ in water and turning from there to move to the slope, to another pair of graves where the heart of Shelley—cordium—lies buried beside the body of his friend Trelawny. The cemetery must be saved. Generations of English visitors to Rome will make pilgrimages, as generations in the past have made, to where it lies beside the Pincian Gate at the opening of the Quirinal Way. Even Italians would deem those few consecrated acres to be for ever in English hands. The burial ground has had a troubled history. It used to be an embarrassing spot amid the ruins, the Aurelian wall was mutilated for the convenience of the transport and a new road was built on top of the graveyard. Then it was discovered that the road was wanted. The graves of Keats and Severn are in the old portion of the cemetery, which is closed, to which admission is easily gained.

German newspapers announce with considerable pride that, despite all the bitterness of the war, the plays of Shakespeare received their first place in the theatres of Germany. Despite the fact that England has barred Wagner from its main and France has torn German paintings from the walls of the Louvre and Italy has decorated the Goethe Memorial in Germany looks upon its sacred and in its cities are shown the works of Goethe, R. M. Moliere, Puccini and Verdi; George Bernard Shaw and Tolstai. Of 249 performances given in the Frankfurt Theatre in 1918-1917, fifty-five were devoted to the works of Shakespeare, thirteen to Schiller and twelve to Goethe. In Frankfurt Shakespeare is revered even more than Goethe, and throughout Germany during this war Shakespeare plays are produced in larger number even than in England. The German newspapers explain that in art no nationality is taken into account. Shakespeare is regarded in Germany not as an Englishman, but as one of the world's greatest poets and dramatists. Germans look upon Shakespeare almost as their own and blood they declare. Every kind of them.

Many readers, on looking
detailed map of the Flanders
must have been struck by
familiar look of many of
names. Mixed up with
obviously Flemish Veldt
Gheluvelt, Vezlorenhoek and
forth are very English names
such as Clapham Junction, E
Watch Corner, Shrewsbury
nat, Stirling Castle, English
Farm, Abraham Heights
other even more curiously for
ones like Tokio, Albans,
Vancouver. These appellations
are an interesting relic of the
early days of the war when
first battle of Ypres was b
fought. Easily identifiable
had to be quickly found by
army, for innumerable po
which, in themselves of no
importance, and often con
were of great military sig
sance. As often as not the p
was derived from accident
some particular regiment or
nickname bestowed upon to
was adopted. Should these
signposts be perpetuated in
map of Flanders they will fo
most interesting histo
reminder of the early conne
of the British Army with
region. Some of the names st
are likely to stick.

THE YPRES SALIENT.

By F. J. Sleath.

To those whose lot it was to take part in one or other of the phases of the fighting in its neighbourhood, Ypres and the surrounding district will ever be remembered as a land of mud and damp and drizzle, a death trap for the living; and one huge mausoleum of the dead. From Bessinghe in the north to Vierset in the south, the ground was like a sponge, kept perennially moist and sodden by the drainage from the high ground surrounding the town. The clayey nature of the surface soil prevented the rain from percolating into the earth and the Year canal and its continuation, the Ypres-Commines Canal, which roughly traversed the base of the salient, were always brimful and overflowing, and their sluggish current proved wholly inadequate to keep the wretched country even passably dry.

From its situation, Ypres was bound to be a town among mud flats. It stands in the centre of a plain, a town on three sides by rising country. As soon as one passes beyond St. Jean in the north, Polijse or Zillebeke to the east, and Vercors to the south, the ground begins to rise. Before the Wytschaete-Messines advance and the present fighting, the Germans held all the crest of this rising ground. The British trenches were a little further down the slope. The plain itself always more or less approached the condition of a morass.

The possession of the high ground not only enabled the Germans to keep their trenches free from water but it gave them the additional advantage of being able to sweep the lower ground with their fire. It was thus that the Salient became a death trap. And every part of the Salient out of rifle range was directly under observation from the heights immediately behind the German lines. Streets of woodland like Sanctuary Wood and Maple Copse certainly gave some cover at first. But the German gunners soon swept the landscape bare, and from the Pilleken Heights in the north, Hill 60, and the Wytschaete ridge, German observers could watch the whole of the country round Ypres, so that no man could move without risk of attracting German shellfire.

Yet Ypres had a tactical importance which at once made it a point whose possession was essential to the ultimate success of British strategic plans, and an object of attainment equally desirable to the Germans. It was the great road centre of the district, and the problem of supply was thereby made simple for any army using it as a base. Indeed the defence of the Salient would have been impossible without this ready means of inter-communication, and the efforts of the big 42 cm. German guns before the battle of Ypres, here almost entirely devoted to making the road junctions impassable with shell craters. The fact that it stood between the Germans and Calais rendered it an additional storm centre.

The history of the Salient falls naturally into three divisions. The first covered the period of the "Highroad to Calais" dream with the Germans as the aggressors, and lasted from October 1914 to the early summer of 1915. This followed something like a stalemate, punctuated by activities in which both sides were alternately the aggressors. The third coincided with the present year and saw the Germans wholly on the defensive.

On the 19th of October 1914, the Germans began their first serious attempt to break through to Calais. The Belgian Army had just been "expelled" from Antwerp, when the Germans hurled four armoured corps against the allied line in front of Ypres. At the same time they attacked the Belgians at Messines, the British at La Bassée, and the French at Arras. Any one of these points offered a ready access to Calais and the sea, and the disruption of the German line was considered the greatest blow of the war. The French rendered a flag assistance throughout, and in the

EX-M.P.'S RICH BRIDE.

Mr. F. Neilson Weds Widow with £12,000,000.

Mr. Francis Neilson, a former member of the House of Commons, was married at Chicago, recently, to Mrs. Helen Swift Morris, widow of Edward Morris, the Chicago packer, who died in 1913 worth £8,000,000.

Mr. Francis Neilson was Liberal member for the Hyde Division of Cheshire from 1910 to 1916, when he resigned his seat as the result of criticisms on the ground of his two years' absence in America. In an interview in New York in January of last year he was described as "living in apartments on the West-side with his wife, an American lady, and their two American-born children." This was the lady he married in 1893, Miss Catherine O'Gorman.

Although health reasons were given for Mr. Neilson's visit to America he went there immediately after sending an article to a newspaper in his constituency vigorously condemning the war. In 1916 he said he had not changed his opinion, but intimated that he proposed to remain in America. "I am a sick man," he said, "and am not of use at home now."

Mrs. Edward Morris is stated to have a fortune of £12,000,000.

Later stages Indian troops came to the rescue and, fought nobly. The great Indian leader, Lord Roberts, who had come to visit and cheer on his beloved troops, passed away in their midst in the moment of victory. The attempt to break through failed after frightful carnage, and the Allies were left in possession of the line, Steenstraete on the canal, Langemark, Broodseinde in front of Zonnebeke, Ypres, and St. Eloi. The Ypres salient had come into being.

April, 1915, saw a slight offensive effort on the part of the British in the mining of Hill 60, but on May 22nd the Germans inaugurated their next big aggressive effort which developed into the Second Battle of Ypres. The attack really began on Tuesday the 20th, when Ypres was bombarded and set on fire. But its full horror was realised on the night of the 22nd, when a light steady wind blowing from the north-east bore over the French lines the first gas cloud of the war. The French front was crumpled up right to the canal, and the Germans poured through the breach. A four mile gap was opened between the Canadian line in front of St. Julien and the French on the canal, yet the Canadians held firm. Staff work was impossible, and the artillery had almost ceased to exist. But the splendid gallantry of the individual British soldier won the day.

The Salient had now been badly reduced in size, and its further history resolves itself into a series of comparatively small attempts by both sides to improve their positions locally. The fighting of July is interesting because it saw the introduction of Britain's New Army to active trench warfare, at the same time as a further species of German "frightfulness" in the form of "liquid fire". The attacks at Houge on the 25th of September, at the Bluff in February-March 1916, at St. Eloi in May, and Houge in June, left the positions relatively unaltered, and with the opening of the Somme struggle, the Salient settled down into quiescence, the one side steadily preparing for the offensive, the other as steadily for the defensive.

The taking of the Wytschaete-Messines Ridge saw the end of the Ypres salient, and removed the harassed plain from German observation. The advance of St. Julien was the natural consequence. What the future holds cannot be foretold. Not one can read the story of the first two battles of Ypres in conjunction with that the two last advances, without realising to the full the tremendous decline which has taken place in the relative power of the German military machine.

WHY THE GERMANS HATE US.

French Writer on Britain's War Accomplishments.

The well-known writer, J. H. Rosny, senior member of the Goncourt Academy, has a striking article in *Le Pays* to-day, in which he shows the superiority of Great Britain's position in regard to the war compared with that of Germany.

"In 1915," says M. Rosny, "Britain's participation in our offensive was still of a minor character. In 1916 it became formidable on the Somme. In 1917 it is mowing down the Tu'on legions, unmitigatingly. Britain can say to the enemy, 'We have taken 110,000 German prisoners, you have only 53,000 British.' She can also say:

You have not taken one yard of my Continental or Colonial territory. You meant to invade Egypt, but our soldiers are now advancing towards Palestine. You threatened India, but we are invading Mesopotamia.

You had opened your mouth wide to swallow up the Belgian, French, and Portuguese colonies and a good part of our own, but the French, Belgians, Portuguese, and British occupy nearly all your African lands. Your have been banished from Asia. Your carefully selected strategic islands are occupied by our soldiers and those of the Dominions. Spite of your fishermen's our fleet is blockading you and immobilising your Dreadnoughts.

Vanquished on the battlefield, swept from the seas, driven out of the colonies, what have you taken in exchange? Your greatest exploits against England have been the cowardly murder of women and children with the aid of Zeppelins, the drowning of crews and innocent passengers by your pirates. We, however, have wrested from you your share of the universe.

"That is what Britain can say to Germany, and what well-informed Germans know only too well, from that brute Revellon down to the most insignificant Parliamentarian and journalist. And this is not all. France, Italy and Britain are to have their strength increased. A new champion, whose resources and energy are inexhaustible, has come forward.

"The loss of her colonies has particularly embittered Germany's hatred against Britain. Although she has been beaten by the French more than by any other Entente nation, she consoles herself with the thought that she still holds several French departments within her clutches. Nothing can console her for Britain's successes. She has nothing to compensate for either her pride or her material interests. It is a frequently comprehensible that her fierce hatred has hesitated at no transgression, no act of cowardice, no crime.

"The Germans will not occupy a single British islet. They will see the whole world cherish heroic and humanitarian France when they themselves will be the reviled horde, the nation accused on all the continents and throughout all the archipelagoes. Their only hope of redemption is to destroy the dynasty."

AIDING HEBREW REFUGEES IN JAPAN.

After lengthy negotiations between Isidore Herschfeld, representing the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America, and the State Department, Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, has instructed the American Ambassador to Japan and the American Consul at Yokohama to make a thorough investigation to ascertain the number and the condition of the Jewish war refugees who have been stranded in Japan on their way from Russia to America. Reports have reached this country that hundreds of Jewish immigrants, most of them women and children from war regions in Russia, were unable to proceed to America because of limited steamship facilities, and that they were being exploited. It was also reported that the women travellers

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were in danger of becoming white-slave victims. The Society communicated with its branches at Seattle and San Francisco, and their reports confirmed the information that the immigrants were in a terrible plight.

The board of directors then requested Mr. Herschfeld to take up the matter with Washington, and the Department consented to institute inquiries.

The State Department informs the Society that it has instructed its representative in Japan to report fully by cable to the condition of the war refugees, the exact number of men, women, and children, their financial condition, what provisions are made for their temporary shelter, maintenance, and by whom, what the available facilities for transportation to America are, and extent of rumored exploitation.

Upon receipt of a report the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America will take the necessary steps to relieve the situation, probably by sending a representative to Japan.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

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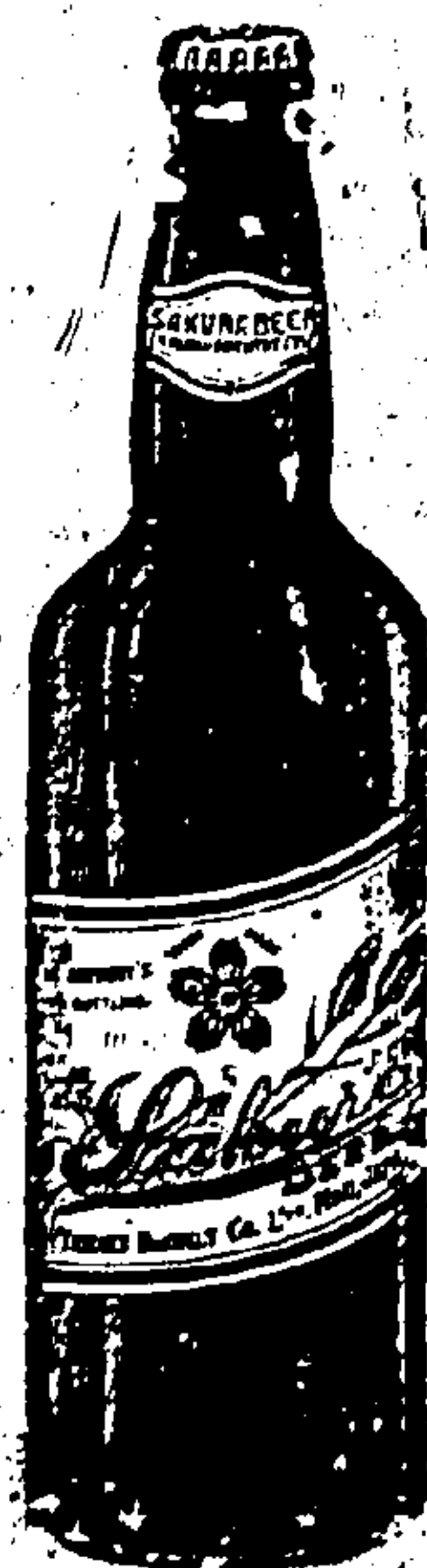
are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 11th November.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Fridays between the hours of 9.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th November, will be subject to rent.

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"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT."
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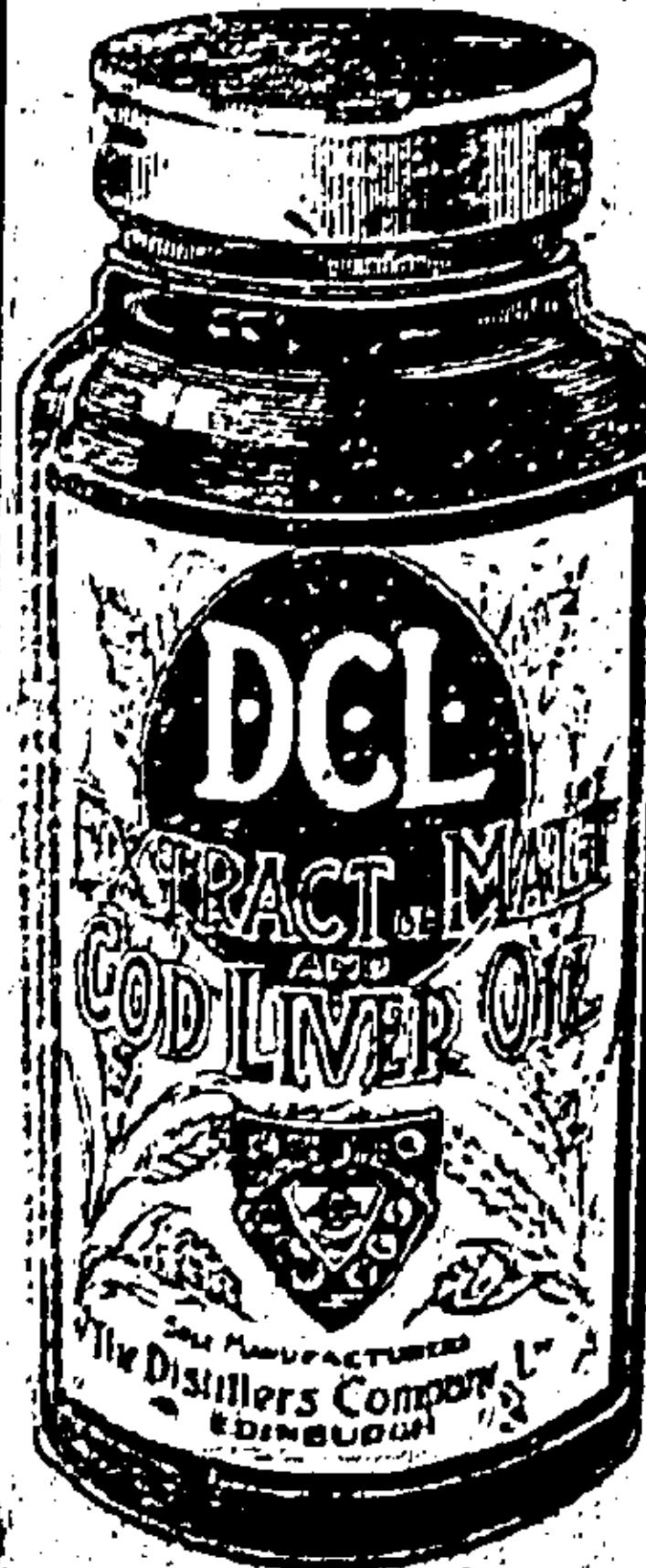
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SHANGHAI, Nagasaki and Kobe...	Kashima Maru Capt. Tozawa	T. 21.000 THURS., 22nd Nov., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Mishima Maru Capt. Nishimura	T. 16.000 MON., 3rd Dec., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	T. 13.500 SATUR., 17th Nov., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Taisho Maru Capt. Ogawa	T. 8.000 MONDAY, 12th Nov.

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Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without Notice.Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.
S.S. Bintang 17th Nov. S.S. Arakan 17th Nov.ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Managing Agents.

Hongkong, York Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.
NOVEMBER 16, 1917 & JANUARY 26, 1918.AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.THE ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET
COMPANY.Owners of The "SHIRE"
Line of Steamers.FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED
KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
Telephone No. 215, Sub. No. 10. Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
HAIPHONG	Kailong	13th Nov. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	13th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	15th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shengking	17th Nov. at 3 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong November 12, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Jitaroem	Amoy	20th Nov.	25th Nov.	Shanghai
Ipanas	Moji	24th Nov.	29th Nov.	—
Iiwong	Moji	4th Dec.	6th Dec.	—

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken on through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574. York Building 15

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High-Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.
(Outgoing 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving
Hailong	J. W. Evans	SAT., 17th Nov. at noon.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 20th Nov. at noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration)

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Fri., 16th Nov. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsung	Fri., 16th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 17th Nov. at noon.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 17th Nov. at 3 p.m.
CALCUTTA LINE	Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta, calling at Singapore and Penang.	

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Amoy. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at other when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for: Kuching, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datar.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215, General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all
parts of the Commercial World.BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2000.

SHIPPING NEWS

U.S. Record Output of Iron Ore.

New York advices say:—The iron ore mined by the United States in 1917 reached a total of 75,167,672 tons, which, according to the United States Geological Survey, is the greatest output ever made. The shipments from the mines in 1916 were 77,870,533 gross tons, valued at 181,902,277 dolars. The quantity mined in 1916 was more than 9,600,000 tons greater than that mined in 1915. The increases in quantity and in value of iron ore shipped in 1916 amounted to 4 and 80 per cent, respectively. The average value per ton at the mines in 1916 was 2.34 dolars, as against 1.83 dolars in 1915. These figures, which were compiled under the direction of Mr. E. F. Burchard, of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, include for 1916 only iron ore containing less than 5 per cent. of manganese. The production of pig iron, including ferro alloys, was 39,134,797 gross tons in 1916, compared with 28,916,213 gross tons in 1915, an increase of 33 per cent., according to figures published by the American Iron and Steel Institute, February 24, 1917. The pig iron, exclusive of ferro alloys, sold or used in 1916, according to reports of producers to the United States Geological Survey, amounted to 39,263,4 gross tons, valued at 663,478,118 dolars, compared with 30,844,486 gross tons, valued at 401,409,644 dolars, in 1915, a gain of 9 per cent. in quantity and 65 per cent. in value. The average price per ton at furnace in 1916, as compared to the survey, was 16.46 dolars, compared with 13.21 dolars in 1915, an increase of 28 per cent. According to market quotations, the increase from January to December, 1916, in the prices of standard grades of pig iron at the large iron centers ranged between 45 and 68 per cent., but this increase was confined almost entirely to the last two or three months of the year, and does not affect the average so greatly.

Steamship Line's Superannuation Scheme.

In these days of submarine warfare and mine dangers, when the deck and engine room staffs of our British Mercantile Marine are literally carrying their lives in their hands in a way never before anticipated, it is a matter of sincere pleasure and congratulation to find shipowners ready to recognize in a practical manner the valuable services these men are rendering in facing the dangers to which they are daily exposed, by the establishment of a superannuation scheme for the benefit of their masters, officers and engineers. Messrs. Alfred Holt and Co., of the Blue Funnel Line, Liverpool, have recently established such a superannuation scheme for the masters, officers, and engineers of the line. The scale of superannuation allowances has been drawn up, it is understood, on the basis of £10 for a master and £7 for a chief engineer for every year that the recipient has served the company; thus a master who has been with the company for a period of 30 years will receive at the time of his retirement £300, whilst a chief engineer's superannuation will work out at £210. It is understood that the age limit at which an officer comes under the scheme is 60 years, and while this scheme enables a master or engineer to retire at a time when, under ordinary circumstances he may be expected to live for some years to enjoy the rest and respite from duty he has so thoroughly deserved, it also affords an opportunity for promotion to many of the officers of the line, who in a great many cases have to wait years before the preference to command comes their way. Under this new superannuation scheme the masters who have been with the company for many years will thus be afforded the opportunity of retiring earlier than would have been possible had not the scheme been formulated—"Journal of Commerce."

Queen's Gift to Windsor.
During her recent visit to Windsor Castle, the Queen noticed that it possessed no State portrait of Queen Alexandra, Sir Edward Wallington, the Queen's private secretary, in a letter to the Mayor of Windsor, says that it will find her Majesty much pleasure to add a copy of Queen Alexandra's State portrait to the collection, and the Mayor has written thanking the Queen for her kind offer. The King and Queen have already agreed to present their own State portrait to the Castle.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORMERLY DEPT.

1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.
Next sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.
For freight and passage apply to—
York Building, Tel. 1574. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLUMBIA"
14,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

a.s. "ECUADOR" Dec. 4th.
a.s. "COLUMBIA" Dec. 31st.
a.s. "VENEZUELA" Jan. 30th, 1918.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the children, and the attention of passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Transoceanic and the Canadian Pacific Ocean services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedule, etc.
Apply to—
Company's Office in—
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

HONGKONG CANTON, MACAO
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO. LTD. & CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG

MONDAY, 12th NOVEMBER, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

TUESDAY, 13th NOVEMBER, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Honam. 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Tai Shan Tons 2,008. S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 18th NOVEMBER, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
H.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
The attention of the Public is drawn to the special facilities afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at the Head Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$5, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO. LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 589 Tons.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 3 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
Shipping Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD.
ROYAL MAIL LINE, Ltd. Agents. Office: The York Bldg.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination	Vessel's Name	For Freight Apply To	To be loaded
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS			
Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	13. Nov.
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	13. Nov.
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	13. Nov.
Manila	Loonsang	J. M. Co.	16. Nov.
Haiphong	Loksang	J. M. Co.	16. Nov.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haifong	D. L. Co.	17. Nov.
Nirassati, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	17. Nov.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	17. Nov.
Shanghai	Shengkang	B. & S.	17. Nov.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	20. Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	2. Nov.
Manila	Yuenwang	J. M. Co.	24. Nov.
Shanghai	Jitaroom	J. C. L.	25. Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima M.N. Y. K.		3. Dec.

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI GOSHI
KWAISHA.

(MITSUBISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF:
TAKASIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISH-
IOAKE, YOSHIMOTO, NOJO, NAMI-
ZUTA, SATO, KANADA, SHINNEW,
KANIVAMADA, SIBAI and OYUBAR
Collieries.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE:—
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BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI
MOJI, KAPATSU, WAKAMATSU,
OTARU, MURORAN, HAKODATE,
KONISHI, KURE, TOKYO, YOKO-
HAMA, NAGOYA, TSUBUGA, VLADI-
VOSTOK, HANKOW, PEKING,
DAIREN, TAIPEH, LONDON, NEW
YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG,
HAIKONG, CANTON and
SINGAPORE.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI,"
Codes: Al A.B.C. 5th Ed. West-
ern Union, and Bentley's.

AGENCIES:—

CHINKIANG—Messrs. GEAR-
ING & CO., MANILA—Messrs.
MACDONALD & CO., SINGA-
PORE—Messrs. BOBNEO CO.
LTD., GLASGOW—Messrs. A.R.
BROWN, McFARLANE & CO. LTD.

For Particulars, apply to—
S. KAWATE,
Manager,
Hongkong, No. 2, Pedder Street.

CONSIGNEES

TH. WATERHOUSE STEAM-
SHIP LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SEATTLE & JAPAN.

THE Steamship

"THORDIS"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 5 P.M. 14th November, 1917, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 14th November, 1917, at 9.15 A.M.

Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON

& CO., LTD.,

Agents

Hongkong, 7th November, 1917.

CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"RAJAH"

having arrived Consignees of cargo by her are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 16th inst. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by
JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1917.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

a.s. "SEIYO MARU."

From SOUTH AMERICAN
PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO
and JAPAN PORTS.

The above named steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 11th November, at 5 P.M., will be landed at consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charge will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 15th November, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
No Claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on the 17th November, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 24th November, 1917.

T. DAIGO,

Agent

Hongkong, 9th November, 1917.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Brubner Miss J. D. Marritt Mr & Mrs J
Chong H. W. de
Chuen Li Sing Underwitzer D
David Master B. Stewart Mr & Mrs
George H. W. P.
Hayakawa Mrs M. Smith H. D.
Hollberg Mr & Mrs O. Swanson Rev. O. L.
Johnson H. L. Sun Li Man
Jones T. A. Uyemaki K.
May Sir F. H. Valentin Jose
McLaughlin L. A. Wilson Mrs E.
McMaster Miss E. Whelan, G.
Woo Wong T.

SHIPPING.

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU
fortnightly joint-service of the
"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Destination	Steamers	Sailings
To SAN FRANCISCO	Rembrandt	10000
To SINGAPORE and JAVA	Goetoeur	10000
	Willis	8000
	Vonder	10000
	Orange	8000
	Konigin der Nederlanden	15000
	Rindjani	8000

These superior passenger steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class passengers.

For further particulars apply to:

TELEPHONE 1574-1575-1576. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

Agents.

NOTICE.

THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO
THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at
Tariff Rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and
CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE,"
containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts
of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic address "COUPON." THOS. COOK & SON,
Telephone No. 524. HONG KONG HOTEL BUILDINGS, HONGKONG
also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
Chief Office: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICE

During the absence of the staff
compiling a Dollar Directory in Singa-
pore, the affairs of the

HONGKONG
DOLLAR DIRECTORY.

are being handled by Messrs. Kelly
& Walsh, Chater Road, to whom all
communications can be addressed.
Our P.O. Box is 431
Our Telephone No. 1906.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The local office of the China Mail
Steamship Co. is in receipt of telegraphic
advice from its Shanghai Office to the
effect that the s.s. CHINA sailed from
that port this morning, November 7th,
and is due to arrive here on Saturday,
November 10th, at daylight.

CONSIGNEES

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO,
HONOLULU, JAPAN
PORTS & SHANGHAI.

THE s.s. "CHINA."

Having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading duly endorsed for countersignature and take immediate delivery of their cargo from ship's side.
Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately and cargo remaining on board after MONDAY, 12th inst. at 5 P.M. will be landed and stored in the Company's Godown at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining undelivered after FRIDAY, 16th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods will be landed in the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on FRIDAY, 16th inst. at 2.30 P.M.

No Fire insurance, whatever will be effected.

No claims will be recognised after the goods have left ship's side or Godown and all claims must be presented within two weeks of ship's arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

O. H. RITTER,

Agent.

Prince's Building, Ground Floor.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1917.

German Award for A Briton.

John Edwards, of the Royal Naval Reserve, whose home is at Bristol, and who for many three years has been prisoner of war in Germany, has been given a German certificate for saving a German boy drowning in a canal.

W. C. HUMPHREYS
& CO.
MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

Sole Agents for
Bolinder's

Crude Oil Engines
direct coupled to dyna-
mos, Centrifugal
pumps & winches.
Stocks & spares al-
ways on hand.

Goodlass and Wall
paints & anti-fouling &
anti-corrosive Ships'
bottom composition.

Glyco, anti-friction
metal.

Plastic Cement for
furnaces.

Bolinder's direct

reversible Marine

Engine from 5--500

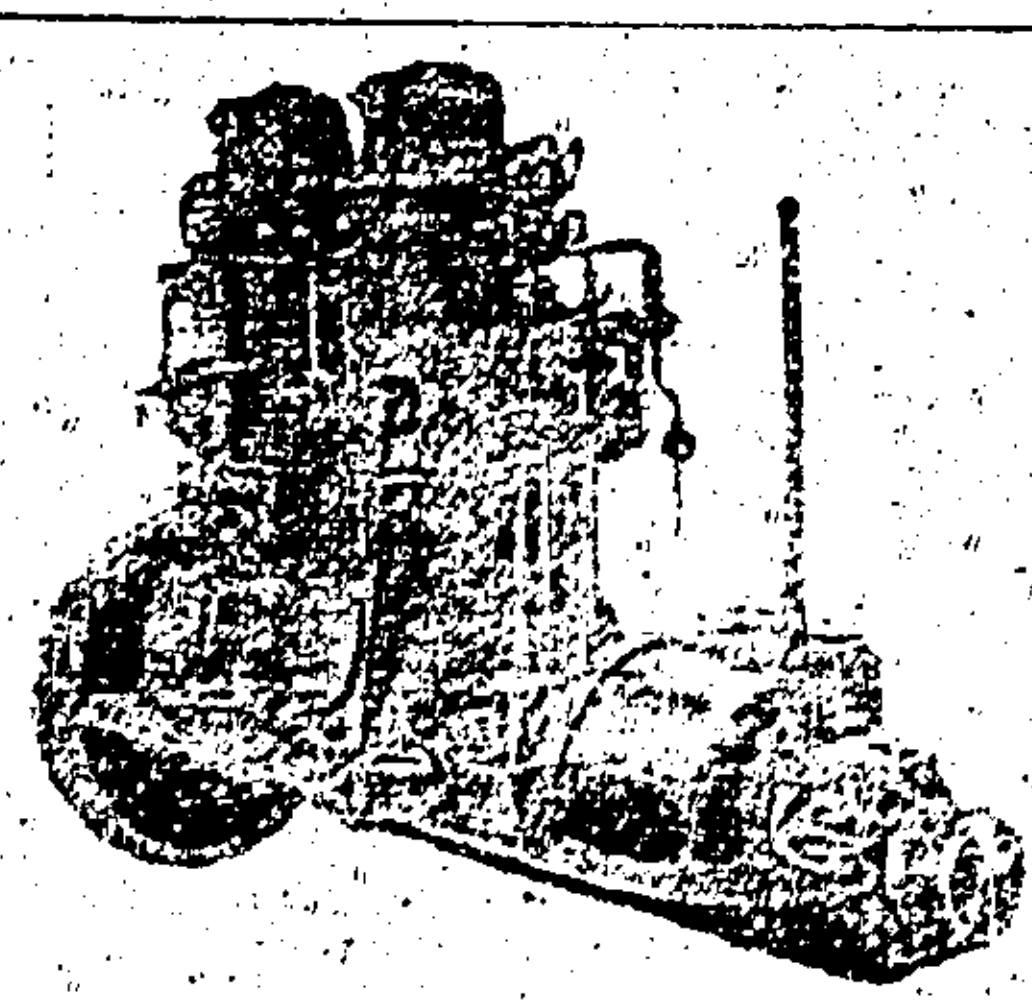
B.H.P. The Engine

for economy and

reliability with in-

visible exhaust.

Stocks kept.



HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Cases Used At: A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	DEPTH AT HEAD	DEPTH AT TAIL	DEPTH AT HEAD	DEPTH AT TAIL
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100'	14'	14'	14'	14'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	110'	14'	14'	14'	14'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	120'	14'	14'	14'	14'
Patent Slip, No. 4 Kowloon	130'	14'	14'	14'	14'
TAI-KO-KU-SHI					
Compassion Dock	140'	14'	14'	14'	14'
ARKLEIGH					
Harbour Dock	150'	14'	14'	14'	14'
Largest Dock	160'	14'	14'	14'	14'

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

OWN OFFICE:
QUEEN'S BUILDING,
Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1)

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

Washington, Nov. 10. A further agreement has been arrived at between the United States and Japan whereby the latter receives sufficient steel plates to carry out her shipbuilding programme and undertakes to furnish large tonnage and to extend her co-operation in the warfare on submarines.

NATIONAL CINEMA FILMS.

London, Nov. 10. Mr. Hall Caine is undertaking the direction of cinema films for the National War Aims Committee for the purpose of acquainting the public with the issues at stake.

LIMITING RACING.

London, Nov. 10. The Railway Executive is favourably considering a scheme to permit a limited number of race meetings.

FLOODS AT BANGKOK.

Bangkok, Nov. 9. There are unusually great floods, which are seriously damaging the rice crop. The railways have also suffered.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Nov. 9. Silver is quiet with a steady market. London, Nov. 9. Cotton is quoted at 1/9, silver at 80 1/2 and rubbers at 62 1/2 and 61 1/2. London, Nov. 8. Messrs. Montagu and Co. report that a certain amount of silver has been offered. The daily tone of the market is heavy, buyers are shy. The China exchange also has a weak tendency. The net imports of silver into India during July were 6,405,525 ounces and from April to July inclusive 23,702,022, of which the Raj was responsible for 30,552,457, which can be minted into 500 lakhs.

DEFENCE OF A HUSBAND'S HONOUR.

A Hint in the Law.

Mr. Alfred Elphinstone, writing in the Observer, says:—

On the face of a case which caused both judge and jury to feel an anxiety to comment must be made here, save that the story told is a deplorable one, which way it is viewed. But our law's redress to a husband, or, for the matter of that, to a father whose honour is injured, may be considered, for the question whether it is reasonable or not, is a question which is constantly arising. In dealing with the modern passions the modern legislator has a hard and very delicate task before him; he must sternly suppress the vendetta and yet give reasonable satisfaction to a man smothering under so deep a sense of injury that he is ready to jeopardise his own life to ally it. Some ancient laws prescribed death for an unfaithful wife and death for her lover or mutilation so savage that even the husband could be appeased; and by other laws the duel with lethal weapons has been and still is permitted among gentlemen, and especially among officers. It will be assumed here that licensed duels with such weapons between husband and lover are out of the question, the death penalty still more so, and punishment, if and when expedient, must be on civilised lines.

But by the law as it stands neither an unfaithful wife nor her lover receive any direct punishment, and if the latter is too great, or too small to trouble about pecuniary damages or divorce Court publicity, the pair can do as they please with impunity. Worse still, a husband has no means whatever of protecting his honour either to prevent an intrigue or to out short one already begun save indirectly by threatening his wife with divorce—plainly no remedy at all in a large number of cases. He must not, of course, interfere with her liberty; the "Othello case" is clear on that point, though one judge made a half-hearted suggestion that the sort of eloquent might be prevented. A wife can treat a "restitution order" with contempt. Against the lover the husband has only the farcical remedy of "forbidding him the house"—the house which the wife can leave at any moment, unless she prefers to let the lover in directly her husband's back is turned. The latter is not allowed to assault the man who seeks to dishonour him, save to prevent immediate threatened outrage; no doubt if he is physically able to

thrust his adversary and does so judge and jury will usually combine to make penalties nominal, but the law is as stated. If he is the weaker man, or business or duty call him away, he can do nothing whatever.

In a country like our own, where the law is based on life-long monogamy, there can be no hesitation in saying that its protection of the rights which it is supposed to give to a faithful husband is not only inadequate but cruel and absurdly so, and the problem remains to find reasonable remedies, the law having forbidden the husband those to which he might naturally have recourse if left to himself.

A simple expedient may be suggested at once. If a man or woman threatens to marry a ward of Court without leave an injunction will lie against him or her to forbid association in any way with the ward, and disobedience is punished by imprisonment for an indefinite time for contempt of the Court's decree. To pass a law giving such a remedy to a husband against a man making violent love to his wife would be easy, as it would mean that, if the wrongdoer persisted, he could be put in prison until the Court was satisfied that he had changed his mind. It is worth mentioning that a few weeks' imprisonment, with the knowledge that it is virtually self-inflicted, has a striking effect on the most obstinate people, and really long contumacy is very rare. The Court, of course, can impose conditions on release, and can and does ensure that it shall not be fulfilled or its clemency abused. A similar injunction might be made to lie against the wife herself, with the like penalty for disobedience. Before 1884 a wife was liable to be sent to prison if she refused to live with her husband after a "restitution order," so the new law would at least be no harsher than the old—if, indeed, it be harsh to put pressure on a woman to fulfil her pledged word. The law of 1884 was passed hastily in view of a hard case, and legislators did not seem to realise that it virtually gave spouses a licence to desert one another.

To be fair on the face of it the law should also give this remedy to a wife whose husband consorted with another woman. But it must be said plainly that it would be of little use to wives. In the normal case a wife effectively forbidden access to a particular lower may be saved from her folly by an unfaithful husband for a while, but the company of a particular woman will at once find another. With the law altered as above, and the Divorce Court allowed to enforce its orders, and of course respondent to imprisonment in the same manner as the husband, it is not from their wives.

WAR COMFORTS.

City Hall Work Party's Efforts.

During the past two weeks the City Hall Work Party packed the following:—185 pr. pyjamas, 35 dressing gowns, 118 bed jackets, 61 vests, 17 reversible bed-jackets, 6 surgeons' coats, 7 shirts, 34 pr. slippers, 45 shrouds, 53 theatre squares, 18 night shirts, 37 small pillows, 5 extra pillow covers, 4 mops, 1 bag, 188 milk covers, 17 tray cloths, 4 many-tailed bandages, 33 pr. operation stockings, 7 caps, 2 knitted waistcoats, 5 pr. gloves, 1 pr. knee-caps, 11 Syl-bandages, 17 scrubbers, 1 cribbage-board and 2 packs of cards. These were packed in three cases, and sent to the Red Cross Depot, Bombay.

Besides the above, there were given locally:—118 mufflers, 373 pr. socks, 133 helmets, 1 pr. gloves.

The fund for buying mosquito netting has now reached over \$200. A quantity of netting has been purchased and is being cut up and given out as quickly as possible. Further donations will be gratefully received and acknowledged by Mr. W. Harris Gill, 10, Hampshire Buildings, Kowloon; or at the City Hall.

A kind friend has sent a gift of a second box of netting. We are extremely grateful, and wish to express our warmest thanks.

The Quarry Bay ladies have collected a further sum of \$30 towards buying wool for making the excellent knitted slippers of which we are able to send about a dozen in each box.

The weather is cold now in most parts of the world, and many a wounded Tommy will be grateful for a warm pair of slippers.

ETHEL M. STARR.

GERMAN LOOTING.

Machinery in Northern France and Flanders Carried Away.

Telegrams have reached the U.S. State Department from a source considered reliable that the Germans are stripping the textile mills in Northern France and Flanders of mechanical equipment or rendering it unfit for further use.

It is reported that in Roubaix and Tourcoing, near Lille, looms are being removed from the mills and sent to Germany. Machines which cannot be so moved are smashed and in some instances dynamite has been used in the work of industrial destruction. There have been similar occurrences at Courtrai.

Evidently the Germans mean to strip the industries of the country. All mills in Flanders, it is stated, have been ordered to furnish lists of the machinery, which indicates that the work of destruction now going on in Northern France will be carried on throughout Flanders.

The military authorities also have requisitioned the textile fabric— even in small retail shops, and the woollen blankets have been taken from private houses. Wine also has been requisitioned.

In the larger cities children from ten to fifteen years of age have arrived from Germany and have been put to work in offices. The number of women used for this purpose is increasing rapidly.

Forged Chop.

An attempt to obtain eight chests of tea, valued at \$110, was made by a Chinese on Saturday. Before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistracy this morning, it was proved that the man forged a chop and an order, purporting to come from a well-known tea shop. He was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

LOCAL SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

R. O. A. v. Club.

Anticipating some good football, a fairly large crowd witnessed this game at the Happy Valley on Saturday, and were by no means disappointed. The Gunners set the ball rolling against a fairly strong wind. After some midfield play the Gunners forced a corner off McCubbin. This was well placed for Green to find the net. From the reverse the Club made every effort to draw level. They had not long to wait, for their forwards swept down the field and Gerard found the net with a fine shot. Half-time:—R.G.A., 1; Club, 1.

The second half found the R.G.A. much more aggressive than their opponents, but try as they would, they could not break through the defence. The Club made several raids into the Gunners' half only to find the last line too good for them. Just before time Telford obtained possession, and from a good range scored the winning goal for the R.G.A. Result:—R.G.A., 2; Club, 1.

For the Club, McCubbin at back did some very useful work, as also did Gerard on the right wing. Indeed, the whole team did very well against such formidable opponents.

Telford and Green worked hard for the Gunners, who quite deserved their win. The R.G.A. should do well for the premier position, but they will have to go all the way when they meet the R.E.; that is, if the latter maintain their present form.

Middlesex Reserves v. South China Athletic.

Played on the Club Ground last Saturday. The teams were as follows:—Middlesex Reserves: Turner, Fisher, Birmingham; Fawcett, Bailey, French, Chaplin, Richard, Back, Stratton, Conn. South China Athletic: Leung Kam Tong, Kang Tai, Cheung Wing Hon, Chiu Kung, Ko, Leung Tai Fong, Leung Yik Tong, Leung Wing Tai, Kwok Po Kam, Au Kit Sang, Wong Pok Hing, Wong Pok Ching. Referee:—Sgt. Frost, A.S.C.

South China Athletic started off in most convincing fashion and soon had their opponents' defence in difficulties. Fifteen minutes from the start they registered their first goal, thus taking the lead. Half-time:—S.C. Athletic, 1; Middlesex, 0.

The second half saw the Middlesex a little more in the picture, but the Chinese were much quicker on the ball, and their combination very much better than their opponents. Fisher of the Middlesex was taken ill in this half, thus leaving his side with only ten men. The Chinese added two more goals and ran out winners by 3 to 0. The winners were much the better team and quite deserved their win. Their present form should see them at or near the top of the table by the end of the season.

88th Co. R.G.A. v. Kowloon. Played at the Happy Valley on Saturday, Mr. Pugh taking charge of the game.

Soon after the start it was seen that Kowloon stood very little chance of winning, the soldiers playing together much better than did their opponents. Half-time arrived with the R.G.A. leading by 2 to 1. In the second half Kowloon made some desperate efforts to break through, but failed. The Gunners again scored and ran out winners by 3 goals to 1.

St. Joseph's College v. R. E. Reserves.

The teams were:—R. E. Reserves: Clarke, Simonds, Andrews, Way, Tidley, Webber, Parson, Millard, Baker, White, Crickbush. St. Joseph's: Omar, Abbas, Hyndman, Jackson, Johnson, Marcell, Hyndman, Ogley, Bandram, Savier, Omar, Lisat, Atwell, R.N.L. was in charge of the game.

The College registered a goal to a victory over the R.E. in a most convincing manner. There is no doubt they were far the better team, and thoroughly deserved their win. There was a great lack of enthusiasm among the R.E. Reserves. A

good game should be witnessed when the College meet the South China Athletic, as these teams appear to be the best of the civilian element.

CRICKET.

University v. Navy.

This League match, played on Saturday, ended in a win for the University. Scores:—

The University.	
B.A. Pomeroy, b. Gibson	0
F. A. Redmond, c. Pile, b. Gibson	1
J. D. Wright, b. Gibson	20
G. A. Hall, c. Robinson, b. Pile	1
A. H. Ramjohn, b. Henley	28
G. E. Marley, c. Gibson, b. Black	43
D. K. Samy, b. Hack	8
W. Gittins, not out	18
J. M. Jack, b. Hack	1
J. O. Thivy, l.b.w., b. Hack	0
Chesh Poon Lok, b. Hack	1
Extras	18
Total	137

Bowling.	
O.	M. R. W.
Comdr. Gibson	10 4 5 3
Pile	7 3 23 1
Black	6 0 31 1
Henley	3 0 11 1
Hack	3 3 1 4

The Navy.	
Comdr. Gibson, b. Hall	8
Hack, b. Marley	28
F. W. Cary, l.b.w., b. Marley	18
Robinson, b. Samy	12
Wild, run out	5
Black, b. Marley	18
Staley, b. Ramjohn	2
Pile, c. Wright, b. Ramjohn	0
Moriarty, l.b.w., b. Marley	4
Henley, not out	8
Cocks, b. Marley	8
Extras	8
Total	111

Bowling.	
O.	M. R. W.
Hall	6 1 25 1
Marley	10 5 1 40 5
Samy	3 0 27 1
Ramjohn	2 0 11 2

Kowloon C.C. v. Hongkong C.C. These teams met at Kowloon on Saturday, a most enjoyable game ending in a draw in favour of the home side. Kowloon batted first and declared for the loss of seven wickets when the score stood at 202. Fine batting displays were given by Stalker (72) and Macaskill (45). The visitors had difficulty in making headway, Capt. Gray (38) alone mastering the bowling, and when stumps were drawn they had only put together 81 for the loss of eight wickets. Cobb bowled extremely well, taking six wickets for just over an average of five runs apiece. Scores:—

K. C. C.	
J. Stalker, l.b.w., b. Donnelly	72
F. Wheeler, c. and b. Donnelly	23
A. A. Claxton, l.b.w., b. Morgan	10
Major Robertson, b. Morgan	10
R. E. Lindell, b. Donnelly	15
K. R. Macaskill, c. Pearce, b. Gray	45
L. E. S. Hodge, b. Taylor	18
J. P. Robinson, not out	2
P. H. Cobb, not out	1
Extras	6
Total (for 7 wks.)	202

Bowling.	
O.	M. R. W.
Donnelly	18 0 72 3
Gray	7 0 45 2
Morgan	10 1 57 1
Pearce	2 0 11 0
Taylor	4 0 4 1

H. K. C. C.	
T. E. Pearce, c. Claxton, b. Cobb	1
H. E. Muriel, b. Cobb	8
Capt. E. H. Gray, b. Cobb	38
Lt. Murray, b. Pestonji	9
M. M. Mast, b. Cobb	0
Col. Morgan, c. Claxton, b. Cobb	9
R. Kennedy, b. Pestonji	12
F. W. S. Evans, b. Cobb	10
H. H. Taylor, not out	10
Extras	4
Total (for 8 wks.)	91

Bowling.	
O.	M. R. W.
Pestonji	11 1 47 2
Cobb	14 4 33 6
Stalker	3 0 7 0

This match, played at General Pomeroy's, was a most interesting one, the home team

being beaten by the narrow margin of nine runs. Scores:—

R. E.	
Sgt. McGregor, b. Ching	38
Spr. Gordon, b. Yew Man Tsun	15
Opl. Adams, c. and b. Ching	50
Spr. Waller, c. Ching, b. Ng	9
Sze Kwong	0
O. Q. M. S. Beakes, b. Un	1
Bow Fan	1
L/Opl. Lucas, c. and b. Ng Sze Kwong	0
S/S. Cripwell, c. and b. Ng Sze Kwong	6
L/Opl. Pocall, c. Wong Kwok	5
Kwong, b. Ng Sze Kwong	5
S/S. White, run out	0
L/Opl. Todd, not out	4
S/S. Townsend, b. Ng Sze Kwong	2
Extras	6
Total	133

Bowling.	
O.	M. R. W.
Ng Sze Kwong	9 4 3 33 5
Un Hwa Fan	13 4 34 1
Ho Wing Kin	2 0 11 0
Yew Man Tsun	6 0 22 1
H. Ching	7 0 16 2
G. Lee	2 0 12 0

C. R. C.	
Chow Yat Kwong, b. Cripwell	8
G. Lee, c. McGregor, b. Townsend	33
Ng Sze Kwong, c. Todd, b. Cripwell	23
H. Ching, b. Cripwell	6
Ho Wing Kin, b. Cripwell	6
Un Hwa Fan, c. and b. Pocall	28
Yew Man Tsun, b. White	9
Wong Po Kwong, c. Lucas, b. Townsend	8
Ng Sze Yuen, c. and b. Townsend	0
Wei L. Son, b. White	5
Wong Kwok Kwong, not out	0
Extras	4
Total	115

Bowling.	
O.	M. R. W.
S. S. White	6 1 0 32 2
Cripwell	8 0 35 4
Beakes	6 1 22 0
Townsend	7 1 21 3
Pocall	4 0 9 1

Craigengower v. Civil Service. Playing on the Craigengower ground on Saturday, the Civil Service secured a comfortable victory, winning by eight runs with six wickets in hand. Scores:—

Craigengower.	
J. D. Norris, c. McCormack, b. Dixon	0
W. Pitt, b. Hamilton	0
W. Graham, c. Bradbury, b. Dixon	0
L. A. Ross, b. Hamilton	2
A. W. Grimmett, c. Lambie, b. Whitwell	18
B. Baas, b. Dixon	1
C. Sara, b. Dixon	1
F. Thomson, b. Bird	13
D. K. Kharras, b. Whitwell	0
W. W. Edwards, c. McCormack, b. Bird	1
D. Ramjohn, not out	16
Extras	62

Bowling.	
O.	M. R. W.
Hamilton	8 2 10 2
Dixon	7 4 8 4
Bird	7 3 1 20 2
Whitwell	6 2 10 2

Civil Service.	
W. Dixon, b. Grimmett	18
D. M. Goodall, c. and b. Grimmett	13
R. O. Whitwell, c. Kharras, b. Edwards	16
B. W. Bradbury, b. Graham	12
B. E. O. Bird, not out	7
Extras	6
Total (for 4 wks.)	70

Bowling.	
O.	M. R. W.
Grimmett	12 8 33 2
Graham	10 1 2 29 1
Edwards	3 0 11 1

Kerensky's Illness. Geneva, Oct. 6.—M. Kerensky, has written a sad letter to a former university comrade here. Kerensky states calmly that his disease (consumption) is "making better progress than the Russian revolutionary cause." He adds that he is burning the candle at both ends in order to save his country. Kerensky hopes not to die before Russia is liberated from the German yoke and the present anarchy develops into a real Russian democracy. The reminder of the letter is of a private nature.

Bowling.	
O.	M. R. W.
Pestonji	11 1 47 2
Cobb	14 4 33 6
Stalker	3 0 7 0

This match, played at General Pomeroy's, was a most interesting one, the home team

CAPT GUYNEMER.

Captured German Airman Tells of Death of Famous French Flier.

Canadian Army Headquarters in France, Sept. 29.—A German airman, brought down wounded and taken prisoner last night, asserted that Gwynemer, the famous French air fighter, was killed in battle with a German airplane. Gwynemer was buried, the prisoner said, just behind the front line.

The capture of this German airman, who wore many decorations, came as the climax to a series of dramatic air duels caused by a German effort to stop effective Canadian gunfire directed by airplanes and observation balloons.

He darted out from a concealment just before sunset, firing at one of our balloons like a cowboy on a rampage shooting up a western town. The ball on caught fire and the observer jumped and came slowly to earth buoyed by his parachute. An airplane observer went up and the occupant, unclashed though he was by the fact of a man single, was at the controls. He was put out of action by the German almost at once by a volley that injured the mechanism of his plane and forced him to come down.

The German seemed for the moment to be unopposed, a victor in the duel, when he was met by thousands of men in our own camps below. As he turned to make off in an easterly direction, a British fighting plane came up from the south at an incredible speed and, wheeling above the German, opened fire. The German sought to maneuver for position, but before he could swing so that he could use his gun his plane was riddled and he was shot through both wrists. With splendid pluck he controlled his plane and came to earth without further injury.

WHEN FOOD UPSETS YOU.

Food is as important to the sick person as medicine, more so in most cases. A badly chosen diet may retard recovery.

In health the natural appetite is the best guide to follow; in sickness the appetite is often fickle and depraved.

Proper food and a good tonic will keep most people in good health. Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people are the most popular tonic medicine in the world, harmless, non-alcoholic, and certain in their action, which is to build up the blood and to restore vitality to the run-down system. For growing girls who become thin and pale, for pale, tired women, for old people who fail in strength, Dr. Williams' pink pills are an ideal tonic.

To enable those who give these pills a trial to observe intelligent care in the diet, the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. will send on request free a diet book, "What to Eat and How to Eat." It is full of useful information, and whether you are well or ill, it is a good book to have. Send for a copy, addressing a post card to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 South Street, New York, N.Y. You will do well to begin Dr. Williams' pink pills to-day; any dealer can supply you, or send post free 1 bottle for \$1.50, 6 for \$8, from the above address.

WHY NOT WAKE UP FRESH & FIT?

Pinkettes prevent morning headaches, dispel constipation, cure biliousness, Torpid Liver, purify the breath.

the dainty little gentle laxative, are obtained chemically, also not from the plant kingdom.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, 96 South Street, New York, N.Y.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.
EXTRA.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1917.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Some of Saturday's Gains Given Up.

London, November 11.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says that Saturday's battle, after the successes in the morning, developed during the afternoon into intense German artillery firing. The capture of Paschendaele had created a pronounced salient upon which the enemy concentrated a volume of raking, enfilading fire, while, owing to restricted visibility, counter-battery work was much impeded. Headquarters was a British and Canadian withdrawal during the afternoon from the advanced positions gained in the morning. After successfully dealing with the German counter-attack, we retain an important proportion of Saturday's gains, the net results providing quite a satisfactory success.

The German Version.

London, November 11.

A German wireless official message states:—The English five times attacked the crater land between Poelcapelle and Paschendaele. They penetrated the centre but were thrown out with heavy losses.

British Organise Captured Ground.

London, November 11.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed with loss a raid to the west of Lens. The organisation of the ground captured on Saturday continues. Aviation was restricted on Saturday, owing to the rain.

French Report Lively Artillery Duel.

London, November 11.

A French communique says:—There is a pretty lively artillery struggle in Belgium, in the Papignon sector, on the right bank of the Meuse, in the region of Hill 344 and at Bois-le-Château.

A Characteristic German Claim.

London, November 11.

A German wireless official message states:—An English local attack to the north-west of Paschendaele sanguinarily collapsed.

THE ITALIAN RETREAT.

A Stand made on the Lower Piave

London, November 11.

A German wireless official message states:—The Italians attacked, but were pressed back by our forces near Asiago. We have captured Belluno. The enemy has made a stand on the lower Piave.

Italians Take Prisoners.

London, November 11.

An Italian official message reports advanced posts at Gallio and Monte Battaglia. We subsequently expelled him, taking one hundred prisoners. We captured an enemy vanguard at Texe, in the Sugana Valley. We repulsed the enemy on the Vaidobbiadene heights, and crossed to the right bank of the Piave. We destroyed the Vidor bridge.

The Vidor Bridgehead Captured.

London, November 11.

A German wireless message states:—We have captured the stubbornly defended bridgehead at Vidor.

THE EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

British Advance Continues.

London, November 11.

An East African official message states:—Between October 23 and November 8 the British, to the south-east of Mahanga drove the enemy to the east and captured 144 Germans and 140 Askaris. The enemy has evacuated Mganga and is now retreating towards Liwale. Our advance continues in the Rakaledi Valley, where the enemy has abandoned material, including a naval four inch gun.

THE BRITISH SUCCESSES IN EGYPT.

Another Encouraging Report.

London, November 11.

An official message from Egypt says:—General Allenby's advance continued on Saturday on the left wing in the neighbourhood of Rafid, the ancient Ashdod. The enemy's rearguard has occupied a line along the northern branch of the Wadi Sukersir. The Royal Flying Corps effectively bombed Wadiasser junction, rolling stock and the station building. Our mounted troops on Friday captured five 5.2 howitzers, eight 4.2 guns and 710 prisoners. As the battlefield is six hundred square miles in extent the list of booty is incomplete. War material and weapons were seen yesterday on Thursday near Rafid in the face of heavy machine gun and rifle fire, charged with the heaviest artillery and with a large body of the enemy. They captured twelve guns, killing and wounding Austrian gunners and taking one hundred prisoners.

End of Leninist Government Foreshadowed

A Matter of Days—Even Hours

The Commissary, M. Stankovitch, has issued proclamations to the army brigades and Commissaries as follows:—The revolt against the Bolsheviks is increasing in Petrograd. Attacks upon them commenced to day by fusillades in the streets. The General Army Committee has occupied the telephone and removed the Bolsheviks and Red Guard, which have been defeated, to Moscow. M. Kerensky is approaching Petrograd and towards the evening communications were established with him. The liquidation of the Bolshevik adventure is only a matter of days or even hours.

WEATHER REPORT

General Lok Wing-ting has suggested to the most important persons in the Military Government that they should immediately approve the submission of General and they should demand that those who have been captured

ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.
District: Forest:

A South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan... } The same as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES, — Chief Assistant.
Hongkong Observatory, Nov. 12, 1917.

ARTIST UNIT

Previous
 Day-On date On date
 (last print) 5 10 11 12
 Barometer 30.02 30.18 30.08
 Temperature 65.4 60.1 60.9
 Humidity 66 67 68
 Wind Direction N.E. N.E. N.E.
 Wind Force 3 3 3
 Wind Speed 10.0 9.0 9.0
 Wind Gust 10.0 9.0 9.0
 Wind Run 10.0 9.0 9.0
 Wind Direction N.E. N.E. N.E.
 Wind Force 3 3 3
 Wind Speed 10.0 9.0 9.0
 Wind Gust 10.0 9.0 9.0
 Wind Run 10.0 9.0 9.0

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR SITUATION.

The Need for Fresh Determination.

London, Nov. 10. The Guildhall Banquet was held to-night, four hundred guests assembling. The banquet was of most modest proportions, as regards food except for the turtle soup the same meal could have been had anywhere for 3/6. The wine was in consonance. A bottle of Champagne was shared between half a dozen. The meal lasted forty minutes.

Lord Curzon, as a member of the War Cabinet, toasting the Allies said it was only by the combined, concentrated, harmonious and unselfish action of all the Allies that we could obtain victory and world-peace. The Allies now really comprised seventeen States, while an additional nine had broken off relations with the enemy. These peoples had been drawn together, he would not say to crush the German sovereign and people, but to crush the spirit of overweening military arrogance, the material force in its most brutal, crude, organised and scientific form which animated them. He referred to the day when the United States troops marched through the streets of London and the day when they received their baptism of fire in France as historic both in the annals of the war and of the history of the two peoples. Alluding to Russian sympathy in her hour of trial and trusted Russia would still pierce the sombre gloom momentarily hanging over her. Italy's heart had not been broken. She was now, with superb self-control, bracing herself to meet the leader. The presence of M. Painlevé and Mr. Lloyd George in Italy was the best guarantee of what the Alliance stood for. "The Allies have been fighting for three years with one heart and one mind. Shall not the future find them more and more with one strategy, one front? Out of all this commotion may there not arise a greater unity of direction and control, rendering the Alliance a more effective instrument?" (Cheers).

Replying to the toast of the Imperial Forces, Sir Eric Geddes declared that on all questions of broad Naval strategy there was complete agreement between the Admiralty and the Commanders of the great Navies afloat. Submarine had not been defeated, but for the present it was held, and would finally be defeated (Cheers); but he did not wish to lull the country into a sense of security or complacency. On the contrary he urged that there had been no moment in the war when there was greater need for steadfastness, courage, determination and solidarity. Our losses in ships had been very heavy and although decreasing steadily reduced they were still heavy; hence the great need for reduction of imports, increased home production and increased shipbuilding. The sky was momentarily overcast. A great storm was sweeping over the Russian sky, a passing cloud was obscuring the Italian sun, but the cloud would pass. Moreover the enemy was suffering from shortage

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE WAR SITUATION.

of essential supplies, want and disintegration. It was a significant fact that the enemy was constantly initiating peace talk. He had been accused of optimism as if optimism were a crime. "Picture to yourselves a fighting bulldog, his fangs fixed in his enemy's throat, body braced, tail wagging. Is he a pessimist? No, he is an optimist, born of determination, confidence and courage. So it is with us." (Cheers). But we must provide for a long war and conserve our resources. If this were done a real peace might come more suddenly than we dared hope.

Lord Derby, who also replied, said the moral of the army was never higher than to-day.

Mr. Bonar Law, replying to the toast of the Ministry, and speaking of the temporary lowering clouds, said the future of Russia was a sealed book; but we did not need despair. No nation ever won or deserved freedom which was not prepared to fight for it and which was not ready to strain every nerve to drive out the invader.

Mr. Bonar Law proceeded to pay a great tribute to the Dominions, troops to whom Englishmen never grudged praise; but the Germans alleged we had left all the hard fighting to the Dominion troops. None knew better than the Dominion soldiers that nothing that they had done had not been equalled by the deeds of their British comrades. (Cheers).

Mr. Bonar Law reviewed the general military situation and emphasised that Germany had secured complete control of the armies of the Allies. Such control did not exist and could not exist to the same extent among our Allies because we were a league of free peoples; but a step had just been taken which would make co-operation closer than it had ever been. To-day the Allied Military Staff of France, Britain and Italy had been created. (Cheers). It would sit permanently to study military problems, as a whole and as the result of its creation the whole front from the Channel to the Adriatic could in future be treated as one. The enemy's great advantage was that he could move on internal lines while we had to move not across a diameter but across a circumference. He refused to prophesy regarding Italy, but he believed the Italians would be able to hold the enemy until aid came from her Western Allies. He thought the German attack on Italy was partly actuated by a hope to divide the Allies and partly to keep up the spirits of the German people; but Germany would never win this war until they defeated the Franco-British Armies in the West. He did not see any prospect of an early peace. It was now a question of nerve and staying power. All the belligerents staggered beneath a load. It was the question of who was going to fall. He knew the hearts of our soldiers and sailors and those of our Allies would not fail them. (Cheers).

PRISONERS TAKEN IN MESOPOTAMIA.

London, Nov. 9. An official message from Mesopotamia reports that the prisoners taken since November 2nd number 219.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE ITALIAN RETREAT.

Rome, Nov. 9. General Diaz, Chief of the General Staff, has succeeded General Cadorna. An Allied Conference at Rappallo has created a supreme political council of Allies for the whole Western Front, assisted by a permanent central military committee composed of General Foch, Sir Henry Wilson and General Cadorna.

London, Nov. 9. Reuter's correspondent at Italian Headquarters graphically describes the terrible plight of the fugitives, owing to the evacuation of the 'Laghiamento' refugees from Gannone causing a fresh flight from Portofino to Trivico. There were babies, asphyxiated in the crush and mothers suddenly became demented. Aeroplanes attacked the trains, which took refuge in tunnels, causing dense smoke clouds to swamp the packed open cars. Children collapsed and frenzied mothers were unable to re-suscitate them. Many officers and soldiers got through the enemy lines by strange stratagems. A Sicilian soldier arrived barefooted and ragged, having walked from Gorizia.

London, Nov. 9. Reuter's correspondent at Italian Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, states that a dozen bridges over the Livorno River have been blown up by the Italians, in order to delay the enemy's advance. Meanwhile, the retreat has greatly shortened the fighting line, which is scarcely 30 miles in length. This favours the concentration for defence.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

London, Nov. 9. The Petrograd Telegraph Agency states that the Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates of all Russia has practically unanimously made an appeal to the workmen, soldiers and peasants of Russia, stating that the parties of Korniloff, Kerensky, Kaledin and others are endeavouring to move troops to Petrograd; but several detachments of Kerensky's troops have already sided with the revolution people. The appeal urges soldiers actively to resist Korniloff; also the railwaymen to stop the forces which Kerensky is sending to Petrograd.

THE AMERICAN MISSION.

London, Nov. 9. It is officially stated that the members of the American Mission have conferred with Anglo-French representatives on economic questions connected with the blockade. There is every prospect of complete agreement. Further conferences are pending.

MR. MONTAGU AT BOMBAY.

London, Nov. 9. Hon. E. S. Montagu has arrived at Bombay.

GERMAN VICE-CHANCELLOR.

Amsterdam, Nov. 9. A Berlin official message states that the Kaiser has accepted Herr Helfferich's resignation as Vice-Chancellor.

RIO DE JANEIRO CLOSED.

Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 10. A decree has been issued closing the port of Rio de Janeiro.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, Nov. 10. Reporting on aviation Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says: Low-flying machines on Thursday co-operated with the infantry in raids on the trenches. They fired many rounds at troops and machine guns. Numerous bombs were dropped on trenches and billets during the day, with good results. Unfavourable weather prevented night bombing. Fourteen machines were brought down and six driven down. Ten of ours are missing.

JAPAN'S ARMY.

Italian Plea for Intervention in Europe.

The Russian debacle is the occasion of an important inspired appeal in today's *Corriere della Sera* says the London *Daily Chronicle's* Milan correspondent, (writing on Sept. 9) for the intervention of the Japanese army.

It is well nigh incredible that the Entente Powers should actually be postponing supreme battles in order to await the arrival of troops of a great nation—Russia—which started only a few months ago to transform its commercial population into soldiers, whereas the Entente Powers have been steadily declining, during the past three years, the use of a strong, well equipped army, endowed with perhaps the most martial spirit on earth.

There will come a time when this missed opportunity of Japan will be considered the worst error of the Allies. There are no innumerable material difficulties, for the same ships which are to convey to Europe the soldiers of the Stars and Stripes could have brought across those of the Rising Sun.

It is not needful to know the secrets of diplomacy to divine that the leading Allied States feared that they would have to pay too heavy a price for Eastern help. They have not rejected that a splendid victory of innumerable lives and immense sums of money would have largely compensated them for the granting of territory or the addition of prestige to our valiant Ally. What, alas! they have done is to apply to the tremendous tragedy of the world war, habits contracted by Governments—had old habits of half measures and temporising contracted by Governments formed on a Parliamentary basis.

Not a single responsible statesman among the Allies has had the timely insight to urge a straightforward bid for Japan's intervention; while nobody of eminence in the political world has shown himself capable of wrenching from the Entente so salutary a measure.

Policewoman Found Dead.

Having apparently been poisoned by gas, Mrs. Carr, a widow, aged 37, employed as a policewoman by the Great Western Railway Company, was found dead at her home in Ley-street, Ilford.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks s. \$64
Cantons s. \$320
North Chinas b. £ 150
Unions n. \$800
Yangtzes n. ex 73 \$205

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$131
H. K. Fires n. \$310

SHIPPING.

Douglases n. \$73
Steamboats n. \$151
Indos (Def.) sa. \$113
Indos (Pref.) b. \$33
Shells n. 107 1/2
Ferries n. \$28 1/2

REFINERIES.

Sugars n. \$84
Malabons b. \$25 1/2

MINING.

Kailans n. 40/-
Langkats b. £ 12 1/2
Raubs s. \$2.50
Tronohs n. 28/-
Urals n. 30/-
Oriental Cons. n. 28/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.

H. K. Wharves sa. \$36
Kowloon Docks n. \$117
Shai Docks n. £ 75

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals b. \$89
H. K. Hotels b. \$90
Land Invest. b. \$38
Hypreys Est. b. \$5.75
K'loon Lands n. \$50
Shai Lands n. £ 74
West Points n. \$32
Reclamations n. \$115

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. £ 185
Kung Yik n. £ 15
Shai Cottons s. £ 114
Yangtzepeos b. £ 5.60
Oriental n. £ 36 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos n. \$6 1/2
China Light & P.s. b. \$4
Providents b. £ 7 1/2
Dairy Farms b. x d. £ 2 1/2
Green Islands n. £ 7.45
H. K. Electrics b. \$48
H. K. Ice Co. n. \$147 1/2
Ropes n. £ 23 1/2
Steel Foundries n. \$10
Trams, Low Level n. \$6.65
Trams, Peak, old s. \$8 1/2
Trams, Peak, new s. cts. 90
Laundries b. \$3
U. Waterboats n. \$13
Watsons n. \$534
Wm. Powells s. \$6.50
Morning Posts n. \$29

CORRECTED TO MONDAY FRIDAY NOVEMBER 9, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS, Share and General Brokers, Princes Building. Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand 2/10 1/2
30 d/s 2/10 3/4
6 m/s 2/10 1/2
1 y/s 2/11
T/T Shanghai 123 3/4
T/T Singapore 123 3/4
T/T Japan 133 1/4
T/T India Nom.
Demand, India Nom.
T/T San Francisco (co & New York) 68 1/2
T/T Java 160 1/2
T/T Manila Nom.
T/T France 398
Demand, Paris 398 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C 2/11 1/2
4 m/s. D/P 2/11 3/4
6 m/s. L/C 3/-
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne 3/-
30 d/s. San Francisco (co & New York) 69 1/2
4 m/s. Marks Nom.
4 m/s. France 413
6 m/s. France 418
Demand, Germany 68 1/2
Demand, New York 68 1/2
T/T Bombay Nom.
Demand, Bombay Nom.
T/T Calcutta Nom.
Demand, Calcutta Nom.
Demand, Manila 137
Demand, Singapore 123 3/4
On Haiphong 24 1/2 prem.
On Saigon 24 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok 58 1/2
Soyersan £ 95 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz. 44
Bar Silver, per oz. 43 1/2

DISCOUNT.

Chinese, 24 d/s. 60 d/s. 6 dia. 6
H.K. 1/2 Dollars 0.82 1/2 prem.
Hongkong 20 d/s 0.82 1/2 prem.
5 0.85 1/2

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業實法中

Capital (1/4 Paid up) ... France 45,000,000 (1/5 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Berthelot.

General Manager: A. J. Fernotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN (HONGKONG, and SAIGON).

IN FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

IN LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

IN NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

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Telegraphic Address: CHINESE BANK.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DEJOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2332.

5, Canton Road, Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

10 A.M. to 12 A.M. Every 15 Min.
12 A.M. to 1 A.M. Every 15 Min.
1 A.M. to 2 A.M. Every 15 Min.
2 A.M. to 3 A.M. Every 15 Min.
3 A.M. to 4 A.M. Every 15 Min.
4 A.M. to 5 A.M. Every 15 Min.
5 A.M. to 6 A.M. Every 15 Min.
6 A.M. to 7 A.M. Every 15 Min.
7 A.M. to 8 A.M. Every 15 Min.
8 A.M. to 9 A.M. Every 15 Min.
9 A.M. to 10 A.M. Every 15 Min.
10 A.M. to 11 A.M. Every 15 Min.
11 A.M. to 12 A.M. Every 15 Min.

NIGHT CASE.

6.30 P.M. and 9 P.M. 15 Min.
11.30 P.M. every half hour.
12.30 P.M. to 1 A.M. Every 15 Min.
Every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

10 A.M. to 12 A.M. Every 15 Min.
12 A.M. to 1 A.M. Every 15 Min.
1 A.M. to 2 A.M. Every 15 Min.
2 A.M. to 3 A.M. Every 15 Min.
3 A.M. to 4 A.M. Every 15 Min.
4 A.M. to 5 A.M. Every 15 Min.
5 A.M. to 6 A.M. Every 15 Min.
6 A.M. to 7 A.M. Every 15 Min.
7 A.M. to 8 A.M. Every 15 Min.
8 A.M. to 9 A.M. Every 15 Min.
9 A.M. to 10 A.M. Every 15 Min.
10 A.M. to 11 A.M. Every 15 Min.
11 A.M. to 12 A.M. Every 15 Min.

EIGHTY CASES TO BE WASH DAYS.

SATURDAY.

Runs Car at Midnight.

SPECIAL CASES.

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road.

* Buses and special cases available for all goods and passengers at the time stated in the Company's time-table but not for special cases. These may be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No special cases will be carried until payment therefor has been made in full. Buses or by Cable or Conveyance under special arrangement.

J. D. HUMPHREYS & CO. S.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, etc. Advances made on Merit System.

Loans made on the Provident System.

TRUSTEES: MESSRS. OF WILLS, ARTHUR, & CO. (Limited) and Messrs. J. D. HUMPHREYS & CO. S.

(Status and Particulars on application) To the Office of

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

WATERBURY'S APOLASIN.

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